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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 175.

As we had last Winter two long Debates in our Club upon a very interesting Subject, I can no longer delay sending you some Account of them. These Debates were occasioned thus: His Majesty having in his Speech at the Opening of the last Session informed us as follows, viz.



HE Augmentation of our Strength in the Low Countries became a necessary Step; for which Purpose I sent, in Concert

with my Allies, 16,000 of my Electoral Troops thither, with the Hessians in the British Pay, in order to form such a Force in Conjunction with the Austrian Troops, as might be of Service to the Common Cause in all Events; and I doubt not but I shall have your Assistance in the Support of these necessary Measures.

This made every generous and loyal Heart glow with a new Zeal for the Support of our present happy Establish-

ment; and its Friends triumphed in the Use that Hanover might be of to this Kingdom; because we might always depend upon an unpurchased Assistance of 16 or 20,000 Men, for aiding us in our generous and glorious Endeavours for supporting and defending the Liberties of Europe; for none of us at first imagined, that we were to pay for these Hanover Troops. Considering the present Connexion between this Kingdom and the Electorate of Hanover: Considering what an Expence this Nation had before been put to on Account of that Electorate, no Man could imagine any such Thing. Every Friend to the Protestant Succession began to imagine, that we were now to reap some Advantage from our former Expence, and every one of us began to make use of this as an Argument for dashing out of Countenance its declared Enemies. But how greatly were we surprised, how greatly disappointed, and in our Turn abashed, when among the Estimates presented to the House of Commons, we found an Estimate of the Expence of those 16,000 Hanover Troops, as an Expence that was to be provided

provided for by the British Parliament; and even that Estimate charged higher in Proportion, than ever this Nation had before paid for any foreign Troops taken into its Service. Whether this Demand ought to be complied with, could not fail occasioning great Disputes, and therefore we resolved to have the Question debated in our Club; for which Purpose, we, upon the 10th of December, assumed to ourselves, as usual, the Character of the lower House of Parliament in their Committee of Supply, and the Debate was opened by L. Valerius Flaccus, in a Speech to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE Knowledge which his Majesty was most graciously pleased to communicate to us in his Speech from the Throne, and the apparent Danger to which the Liberties of Europe are now exposed, would render it very unnecessary for me to say any Thing in favour of the Motion I am to make, if great Pains had not lately been taken, to represent the most wise and necessary Measure that was ever thought on, as a chimerical Project, concerted for no other End but that of enriching the Electorate of Hanover at the Expence and Hazard of this Kingdom. Upon this Occasion, Things have been said, nay Things have been printed and published, which, in my Opinion, ought to be deemed High Treason by every Man who has a Regard for the Protestant Succession; for they have first represented it as a Condition in the Act of Settlement, that we should never be put to any Expence, or brought into any Danger, on account of the Electorate of Hanover; and then they have endeavoured to shew, that all our foreign Measures ever since the Accession of the present Royal Family, have been calculated for the Interest or Aggrandisement of that Electorate. If this were

true, the Inference would be natural, that the Condition of the Act of Settlement being broke, the Settlement itself is become void. This, Sir, is an Argument, that, if there were any Truth in it, I should tremble to mention; but everyone knows, that there is no such Condition in the Act of Settlement, nor has this Nation ever been put to any Expence, or brought into any Danger, on account of that Electorate.

From what has lately happened, Sir: From the Method of arguing now made use of by some People, which is so very different from that they formerly made use of, it is very plain, that unless they are themselves employed, and employed too in such Stations as they may be pleased to prescribe to his Majesty, they will never approve, they will always oppose and find fault with the Measures pursued by the Administration. As long as our Ministers wisely endeavoured to prevent a War, by taking every peaceable Method for obtaining Satisfaction for ourselves, and Security for our Allies, those Gentlemen exclaimed against our pusillanimous Measures, and endeavoured to ridicule our Negotiations: War and Bloodshed was then their favourite Cry, and nothing would satisfy them but an immediate Declaration of War, let the Consequence be what it would. Our Negotiations at last proved ineffectual: Our Ministers were forced into a War, and one of our principal Allies has been attacked, and is now in Danger of being swallowed up: The most effectual Measures have been concerted by our Administration, and are now pursuing in the most vigorous Manner, both for distressing our Enemies and supporting our Allies. Upon this, those Gentlemen have quite altered their Tone: The distressed Condition of our Country is set in its strongest Light, the Situation of our Ally is said to be desperate,

erate, and the Power of our Enemies irresistible; from whence they conclude, that our present Measures are romantick and chimerical. Thus our Ministers endeavour to avoid a War by Negotiation, which every wise Administration will, they are said to be *Poltrons*; and if they prosecute it with Vigour and Resolution, when they are forced into it, which they must and ought, they are said to be *Don Quixots*.

These, Sir, are the different Methods of arguing made use of by those who happen not to have at present any Share in our Administration, and from this Difference they really, in my Opinion, give Room to suppose, that their Opposition proceeds not from any Conviction of the Badness of our Measures, but from their having no Share in advising or carrying them on. But to come to the Point in Question, and to examine whether or no it will be right in us to take the *Hanover* Troops into our Pay, and to keep them in Pay till the Affairs of *Germany* are settled, and the Balance of Power restored, let us consider the present Circumstances of *Europe*, and the Consequences that may ensue from our taking no Share in the War now carrying on against the Queen of *Hungary*. If we do not assist her, if we do not resolve to assist her *totis viribus*, it is evident, that none of the other Powers of *Europe* will; and if she receives no Assistance, it is as evident, that she must at last submit to such Terms of Peace as *France* shall please to prescribe; for it is impossible for her, by herself alone, to withstand the united Force of *France*, *Spain*, and the present Emperor of *Germany*, the latter of whom would probably, in such a Case, be supported by the joint Power of the Empire; for if the Princes and States of the Empire should see her forsaken by all her Allies, a Majority of them would in

all probability be induced to put her to the Ban of the Empire, for defending her own Dominions against a Prince whom they have chosen for their Head.

Suppose then the present Emperor established in his Imperial Dignity, and in the Possession of a great Part of the Dominions of the House of *Austria*, by the Favour and Power of *France*: Suppose the *Spaniards*, or *Don Philip* of *Spain*, by the same Means, established in the Possession of all or most of the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*, what fatal Consequences might not this Nation expect, even as to our own particular Concerns? We know the Circumstances we are now in with regard to *Spain*: We know how much it is the Interest of *France* to destroy our Trade, and to divest us of our valuable Possessions in the *Mediterranean*, as well as of many of our Plantations in *America*: We know how ready *France* was, but very lately, to join with *Spain* against us. What could we expect, if the Emperor of *Germany*, and all the Princes and States of *Italy*, were thus brought under a Sort of Dependence upon *France*? Could we expect any Assistance from the *Dutch*? They would not dare to send a single Ship to help us. Could we expect any Assistance from the *Portuguese*, or from any of the States in *Italy*? They would not dare to assist us: They would probably be induced, or compelled, even to forbid us their Ports. These were the fatal Consequences we had great Reason to apprehend at the Beginning of last Summer; and were we to do nothing, to attempt nothing, for preventing them? By the wise and vigorous Measures we have since taken, we have brought off the King of *Prussia* from his Alliance with *France*: We have prevailed on the King of *Sardinia* to declare openly in our favour; and if we continue the same Measures, we may probably soon prevail

with some other Powers to take the same Course.

It is not yet, Sir, a Twelvemonth since it was the Opinion of some Gentlemen, that the unfortunate State of Affairs abroad, and the Inactivity of the *Dutch*, as well as of several Princes of the Empire, were entirely owing to the pusillanimous Measures we had pursued, and to a Supposition, that we would no way concern ourselves with any of the Affairs upon the Continent. This, it was said, had rendered it impossible for the other Powers of *Europe* to form any Confederacy against the ambitious Schemes of *France*, and had even made some of them join with *France*, who would otherwise have been ready to have joined with us against her. If there was any Truth in this Argument, surely it was necessary for us to give, as soon as possible, a convincing Proof that we had not deserted the Cause of *Europe*, but on the contrary were as ready as ever to spend our Blood and our Treasure in Defence of the Liberties thereof. This we did by sending a powerful Squadron into the *Mediterranean*, for the Support of the King of *Sardinia*, and by sending an Army of our own Troops into *Flanders*; but neither of these Measures will signify any Thing, unless we proceed further; and for this Reason, it became absolutely necessary for us to take a large Body of foreign Troops into our Pay, in order to form such an Army as might give effectual Assistance to the Queen of *Hungary*, in case *France* should persist in the Prosecution of her ambitious Views.

For this Reason, the *Hessian* Troops were ordered to march to *Flanders*, and his Majesty most graciously agreed to lend us a large Body of his own Troops, which were likewise ordered to march to *Flanders* in order to join our Troops there; and these Troops, together with the *Austrian* Troops now in *Flanders*, will

form such an Army as will, I hope, encourage some other Powers to declare openly in favour of the Queen of *Hungary*. It has already had so good an Effect, that both the Emperor and *France* have begun to confine their Views, and have very much lessened their Demands; for they have already offered Terms, which they would have disdained to give us to, at the Beginning of last Campaign. So far therefore ought we to be from appearing in the least unwilling to take this Body of *Hanoverian* Troops into our Pay, that, I think, we ought to thank his Majesty for being so ready to assist us with a Body of his Electoral Troops, at a Time, perhaps, when it would not have been easy for us to have got any other Troops to hire.

To every one therefore who considers the fatal Consequences which must ensue to this Nation in particular, from *France's* bringing almost all the Powers of *Europe* under a Sort of Dependence upon her, the taking of this Body of *Hanoverian* Forces into our Pay, and their March to join our Army in *Flanders*, must appear to be a Step absolutely necessary for the Preservation of *Great Britain*, and consequently not in the least owing to a Design of enriching the Electorate of *Hanover* at the Expence of *Great Britain*.

I shall, indeed, grant, that the Support of those Troops, whilst they are in our Pay, will be a very great Expence to this Nation; but their March into *Flanders* is a manifest Proof that this Measure was not calculated for the enriching of *Hanover*, because the Money we pay to them will not be spent in *Hanover*, but in *Flanders*, or some other Part of *Europe*, where they shall happen to be employed, which can never be supposed to be in *Hanover*. On the contrary, as many of the Officers are Gentlemen of Fortune, they will, and always do spend more than their Pay,

Pay, and consequently their living in *Flanders*, or in some foreign Country, will draw Money out of the Electorate of *Hanover*, as well as out of the Island of *Great Britain*. In short, to suppose, that the sending of 16,000 Men out of a Country, is done with a Design to enrich that Country, is, in my Opinion, one of the most extraordinary Notions that could ever enter into any Man's Head, and must vanish as soon as we begin to think seriously and coolly upon the Subject.

The sending of those Men into *Flanders* can be of no manner of Service to the Electorate of *Hanover*, any further than as it may contribute to the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*; and to say, that we ought not to pay those Troops, because they will contribute towards the Advantage of *Hanover* as well as of this Kingdom, is an Argument that will hold equally good against our taking any other foreign Troops into our Pay. As the Loss of our own Liberties must necessarily follow that of the Liberties of *Europe*, we ought not to consider, what other States may do, or what Advantage they may reap by our doing; but when the Liberties of *Europe* come to be in Danger, we ought to do all we can for extricating them out of that Danger; for if other Nations should seem willing to submit to the Yoke, it is no Reason for our doing the same; and therefore, I shall never think it romantick in us, to endeavour to prevent our being led into Captivity, were the odds against us much greater than they are; for Success has often arisen from Despair, and Nations have been saved, after having lost all Hopes of Safety. It is not Loss of Hopes, Sir, but Loss of Courage that enslaves a Nation; for a brave People will struggle to the last Man, and he will die Sword in Hand, rather than yield himself up to Slavery.

But why, Sir, should we talk of Despair, or of losing all Hopes of Success in any Design for setting Bounds to the ambitious Projects of *France*? The late and present Condition of the Queen of *Hungary* is a strong Argument against it. About a Year ago, who would have said, that she could now have been at *Vienna*, or in Possession of any Part of her Dominions, except such as she might have obtained from the Courtesy of *France*? yet, by the Courage of her own Troops, and a little Assistance from us, we now find her not only resisting but triumphing in *Germany*, and in Possession of all her Dominions except such as she has yielded to *Prussia*, and two single Towns in *Bohemia*, both of which are block'd up by her Troops, and the Garisons of both in the utmost Distress. How then can we think it to be either romantick or chimerical in us, to propose giving her such Assistance as may compel her Enemies to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace, and such as may restore the Balance of Power in *Europe*, and establish it upon a solid and lasting Foundation.

This, Sir, we may do: We have now, I think, a very great Probability of being able to do it; but we never could, nor can we now propose being able to do it, without taking foreign Troops into our Pay; and as a small Assistance now will be much more effectual than a much greater would be, after our Ally the Queen of *Hungary* is reduced to the last Extremity, therefore, I must think it was right in us, to take the first Troops we could get, which happened to be those of the Electorate of *Hanover*. At our Request they have already marched and joined our Troops in *Flanders*. His Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, has already, upon our Account, put himself to a very great Charge. He put such a Confidence in the Parliament of

of *Great Britain*, and in the Zeal we have hitherto shewn for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*, that without any express Parliamentary Engagement, he ordered his Troops to march; and therefore, I think, we are in Honour obliged to make good the Expence he has been at. Nay, I think, we are under a Sort of legal Obligation to make good this Expence; for by our Address of the 23d of *March* last, we expressly promised to support his Majesty in all such Measures as should be necessary for restoring the Balance of Power and re-establishing the Tranquillity of *Europe*; so that we are not only in Honour, but by our own express Promise obliged to make good the Expence his Majesty has put himself to, or may be at, by the March of his Troops into *Flanders*.

For this Reason, Sir, I cannot suppose, that I shall meet with any Opposition as to the first Motion I am to make, which is, to resolve, 'That the Sum of 265,191*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Farthing, be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the Charge of 5513 Horse, and 10,755 Foot, of the Troops of *Hanover*, (together with the general Officers and the Train of Artillery) in the Pay of *Great Britain*, from the 31st Day of *August*, to the 25th Day of *December* 1742, both inclusive.'

This Resolution, I say, Sir, cannot well be opposed, because we are both in Honour, and by a Sort of Parliamentary Promise engaged to comply with it; and after this Resolution is agreed to, I shall then take the Liberty to move for such a Sum as, by the Estimate before you, appears to be necessary for keeping those Troops in our Pay during the ensuing Year, which, I hope, will be as readily complied with; for tho' the Army we have now formed in *Flanders*, in Conjunction with the Queen of *Hungary's* Troops there, may have a very good Effect

towards procuring good Terms of Peace, yet as that Eff^t cannot be immediately expected, every Gentleman must see, that it would be absolutely disappointed, and all the Expence we have already put ourselves to rendered vain and useless, if *France* and the *Emperor* should see, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* refused to keep those foreign Troops in its Pay for one Year longer. Whatever may be said, whatever may be printed and published, by our short-sighted or disaffected Politicians without Doors, I cannot think the Parliament will shew itself so unwise, or so unsteady in its Measures.

We have already, Sir, shewn a laudable Zeal for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*: We have already put ourselves to a considerable Expence; and no longer ago than in *March* last, we gave it as our Opinion, in our Address to his Majesty, which I have already mentioned, that we thought we had reasonable Grounds to hope, that the Balance of Power might be again restored, and the Tranquillity of *Europe* re-established. I am sure, nothing has happened since that Time, which can afford us the least Shadow of Reason for altering our Opinion; so that if we now begin, thro' Despair, or any other Motive, to draw back, and to refuse putting ourselves to the Expence necessary for obtaining that which we then thought we had so good Reason to hope for, it can proceed from nothing but an Unsteadiness of Temper, which we are, I fear, but too justly accused of by Foreigners, and therefore we ought, upon this Occasion, to be the more cautious of doing any Thing that may confirm them in such an Opinion.

The next Speech I shall give in this Debate, was that made by L. Volumarius,

Volumnius, which was in Substance thus :

Mr. President,
S I R,

WHATEVER Opinion we may have of what has been printed and published upon the Subject now under our Consideration, we must allow, that it has been of some Service to us, if it were nothing else but that of having given Occasion to the Hon. Gentleman, who made the Motion, to display his Eloquence ; for otherwise, it seems, he was not to have indulged us any such Pleasure. We should have heard nothing from him, but two bare Motions for granting his Majesty near 700,000*l.* in order to enable him to maintain, with the more Ease, his *Hanoverian* Troops. But tho' I was pleased with the Hon. Gentleman's Eloquence, I must confess, his Argument gave me some Pain. He seems to think, that our Constitution was quite altered by the Revolution, and the Act of Settlement which was the Consequence of it, and that we had thereby departed from our antient Maxim, *That the King can do no Wrong*. Whereas according to my Notion of both, our Constitution was not altered but restored ; and consequently this fundamental Maxim of our Government must remain as firm and as inviolable, as ever it was under any former Race of *British* Kings. If this be so, and that it is, no Man who has a Regard for our present Royal Family will deny, then no Breach of Condition or Limitation can impeach the King's Title, but may be a good Reason for impeaching and punishing his Ministers and Advisers, as well as every one who acts by their Orders against the Laws of their Country. Upon this Maxim the Freedom and Stability of our Government depends : Upon this alone, not only the Freedom of the

Press, but the Freedom of Speech in Parliament, can be founded ; for if the Person or Title of the King were to be any Way affected by the wrong Measures advised or pursued by his Ministers, no Man could find Fault with their Measures, without being guilty of a Breach of his Allegiance to his Sovereign. But the Constitution of our Government is known to be otherwise ; and therefore none of the Limitations which are supposed by the Common Law, or expressed in any of our Statutes, particularly *Magna Charta*, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement, are to be look'd on as Conditions upon which the King holds his Crown, but as Directions to the Ministers and others employed by him in the executive Part of our Government, which they are not to transgress, even tho' they should have his express Order for so doing.

In this Light, Sir, every Man may find Fault with the Measures pursued by an Administration, without incurring in the least upon that Allegiance which is due to his Sovereign : Nay, if he thinks the Measures wicked or wrong, he is in Duty to his Sovereign, as well as his Country, obliged to find Fault with them, and to expose the Motives upon which they were founded, or the evil Consequences with which they may be attended. It is by this our Constitution is secured, and the People guarded against being imposed on by the false Glosses usually put by Ministers upon the Measures they have resolved to pursue ; and it is by this our Kings are secured against the fatal Effects of a general Discontent, by which absolute Monarchs are often tumbled headlong from their Throne, before they can be sensible of the evil Tendency of the Measures they have been advised to pursue. Therefore, if it has been of late insinuated, or if it should now be insisted on, that the

the Interest of *Great Britain* has been, or is now to be sacrificed to the Interest of *Hanover*, the Hon. Gentleman is not to impose Silence upon those that say so, by telling them they are guilty of High Treason, but by setting the Argument in such a Light as will admit of no Reply, which he, with all his Eloquence, will, I fear, find to be a Task not easily accomplished. Nay, I believe, he will not attempt it; because in so doing he would find himself obliged to argue against those who for some Years have been his principal Friends; and who formerly suffered for not joining so cordially in the Measures against *Sweden*, as was expected by the Court.

Will any Man now say, Sir, will this Gentleman in particular say, that the Interest of *Hanover* had no Share in the Measures we took, and the War we at last declared against *Sweden*, soon after the Accession of his late Majesty to our Throne? Every impartial Man who knows any Thing of the History of those Times must grant, that the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden* was the true Cause of the Rupture between *Sweden* and us; and the securing of that Purchase was afterwards the Cause of the Rupture between us and the *Czar*. The same Cause likewise gave Rise to the defensive Alliance between the *Emperor* and us in the Year 1716, and was originally the Cause of those Disputes between *Spain* and us, which have now produced two Wars and a Half (if I may so express myself) between the two Kingdoms; for that in the Year 1727, I can call but Half a War, because it was carried on upon one Side only. Whilst the Imperial Court but seemed to favour the Pretensions of *Hanover* in *Germany*, we did every Thing that Court could desire; but when we found that Court a little remiss with regard to those Pretensions, we, all

of a sudden, in the Year 1721, altered our Conduct, concluded a separate Peace with *Spain* upon Terms not very honourable, and from being a generous became a jealous Friend of the *Emperor's*, which united us in a close Correspondence with the Court of *France*, and at last produced the Treaty of *Hanover*, the Consequences whereof have been fatal to *Europe* as well as this Nation.

These Facts could, I believe, Sir, be sufficiently proved, were we Masters of all the secret Negotiations that have been carried on for thirty Years past; and if they are true, surely it is not Treason to say so. But suppose them all to be true and clearly demonstrated, no Man that understands our Constitution will say, they could any Way operate against his Majesty, or against our present happy Establishment. Such a Proof would indeed fall heavy upon the Ministers that advised or pursued such Measures, and the very Suspicion ought to be a prevailing Argument for our establishing such Regulations, as may prevent the Prosecution of such Measures in any future Time.

As to the Measure which is the Subject of our present Debate, I am vastly surpris'd to hear any Gentleman pretend, that it will be no Advantage to the Electorate of *Hanover*. Is not the sending of near 700,000*l.* *English* Money to that Electorate an Advantage to it? Will not the maintaining of 16,000 Men, which must otherwise have been maintained or paid by that Electorate, be an Advantage to it? But the Hon. Gentleman says, the paying of those Troops can carry no Riches into the Electorate of *Hanover*, because the Troops are marched out of it, and their whole Pay to be spent in a foreign Country. Nay, he goes farther and says, that our taking those Troops into our Pay, and

and obliging them to live in foreign Parts, will be a Loss to the Electorate, because many of the Officers have Fortunes of their own, and will spend more than the Pay received from us, which Supra expence must be drawn from, and consequently will be a Loss to that Electorate. Sir, if there are any Officers among the *Hanover* Troops who spend more than their Pay, there are some who will not spend so much, and as those Savings must remain in, or be laid out in the Electorate, it is highly probable that what it gets by the latter will more than atone for what it loses by the former. But suppose it were otherwise, will not the Cloathing, Levying, and Recruiting these Troops at our Expence, be an Advantage to that Electorate? For the whole Money upon every one of these Articles will be laid out or laid up in *Hanover*; and the Advantage it must reap this Way will, I am sure, do a great deal more than compensate any Loss it may sustain by the Extravagance of some of its Officers.

We must therefore suppose, that tho' this Body of *Hanoverian* Troops be to serve in a foreign Country, yet a great Part of what we pay for them, or to them, will be laid out in *Hanover*, and consequently that this Measure will tend to the Enriching of that Electorate. But now suppose, that not one Shilling of this Money were to remain in, or ever to return to *Hanover*, would it not be an Advantage to have 16,000 of its Troops maintained at our Charge? For no Augmentation has been made upon this Account to the Army in *Hanover*. The Hon. Gentleman seems to lay it down as a Maxim, that it can never be an Advantage to any Nation, to send 16,000 of its Subjects out of the Country: If he had added the Word, *idle*, his Maxim would then have stood in its proper Light; and,

I believe, no Man will say, that it would not be an Advantage to a Nation to have 16,000 of its *idle* Subjects maintained, either at home or abroad, at the Expence of some neighbouring Nation. I should have been very far from finding fault with our sending 16,000 of our Soldiers to *Flanders*, if they had been to be maintained by the Queen of *Hungary*, the *Dutch*, or any other neighbouring Nation, that would not afterwards have made use of them against ourselves. Nay, in that Case, if we had sent all the Soldiers we have, together with our Excisemen, Custom-house Officers, and other Placemen of all Degrees and Denominations, to *Flanders*, I should have approved of it; but as long as they are to be maintained by ourselves, I had rather they spent our Money at home than in any foreign Country. Therefore, the sending of our Troops to *Flanders*, as it is at our own Expence, must be a Loss to us, but *Hanover's* sending 16,000 of its Troops to *Flanders* must be an Advantage to it, because they are to be maintained there at our Expence.

I shall grant, indeed, Sir, that if the *Hanover* Troops were to have been kept in *Hanover*, and there maintain'd at our Expence, it would have been a greater Advantage to that Electorate; and therefore our keeping and always maintaining such a Body of Troops in the Electorate of *Hanover* may perhaps be design'd to be introduced by this Precedent. Our Parliaments may not be as yet well enough disciplined for approving of such a Measure; but we do not know what may be brought about by Time and bad Precedents. We lately maintained, for several Years 12000 *Hessians* for the Defence of *Hanover*; and now we have got into the Method of taking *Hanoverians* into our Pay, I can see no Reason why we should not always

be, from the same Motives, induced to keep a Body of Troops in that Electorate for the same Purpose. To a Parliament willing to be convinced, I could suggest a great many plausible Reasons for our agreeing to such a Measure; and such Reasons as, I am sure, would in all future Reigns make me a Favourite at Court; for I never yet read of a Prince that was willing to give up the smallest Territory that belonged to him. I could shew, and I think, with some Reason too, that as the Elector of *Hanover* is King of *Great Britain*, it would be inconsistent with our Honour to allow it to be taken from him: That it is almost surrounded with Princes who keep great Armies on foot: That without keeping always a very numerous standing Army in that Electorate, it is liable to be suddenly invaded and swallowed up by some of its neighbouring Princes: That the Electorate is not of itself able to keep such an Army on foot as may be necessary for guarding against this Danger; and that therefore we, for the Preservation of our own Honour, ought always to maintain a great Army in that Electorate. I could farther urge, that this Army would give great Weight to our Negotiations at all the Courts upon the Continent: That it would tend to encourage our Friends and terrify our Enemies, fully as much as an Army sent to, or kept in *Flanders*; and that it would be always ready, and more at our Command than the Troops of any Ally, in order to be brought over, to prevent or repel any Invasion or Insurrection, especially as our King has now the Possession of *Bremen* and *Verden*, which shews the Consequence that Purchase may be of to the Quiet of *Great Britain*, and the Security of the Protestant Succession.

These and a great many other such Arguments I could make use of, for our maintaining a great Body

of Troops in *Hanover*: I am far from saying they would appear conclusive to any Man of an honest Heart and a clear Understanding; but, I am sure, they would be as conclusive as those Arguments were, that were made use of for our taking or keeping the *Hessian* Troops in our Pay, in consequence of the Treaty of *Hanover*; therefore it may be supposed, that some future Parliament may agree to such a Measure. What we are now about will be a Precedent for it; and if ever we have such a Parliament, I am convinced, our Ministers, who generally think of nothing so much as of acquiring an Interest in the Closet, will not be backward in proposing it. Nay, I do not know but that in the very next Session we may hear some such Proposition made: Before our next Meeting I may prophesy, that a Suspension of Arms will be agreed on, and a Congress appointed: It will then be urged, that we ought not to disband any of our own Troops, or dismiss any of the foreign Troops we have in our Pay, till Peace be fully restored; and if we do keep them in Pay, it will, even with Reason I think, be said, that *Hanover* is as proper a Place for keeping them in as any other Part of *Europe*.

Thus, I hope, Sir, I have shewn, that the Measure now under our Consideration, must immediately contribute to the enriching of *Hanover* at the Expence of this Kingdom, and may probably, in its Consequences, contribute a great deal more. The next Thing I am to inquire into is, how, or what way, or if at all, this Measure can be supposed to contribute to the Honour, Advantage, or Security of this Kingdom. As to Honour, I hope, we are not become such *Don Quixots* as to expose ourselves to an infinite Expence and infinite Danger merely for assisting a fine Lady in Distress. Such a Behaviour

might be great and heroick in a private Man, but can be neither in a Minister, because he neither exposes his Person nor his Estate in the Adventure. As to Advantage, I cannot say what the Electorate of *Hanover* may have in its View, A over and above the Advantages I have already explain'd, but I am sure, this Kingdom cannot so much as aim at any Advantage by assisting the Queen of *Hungary*. Our future Security must therefore be the only Thing we can have in View, and if B this Measure should appear to have a Tendency towards making our future Security more precarious, surely it is mad in us to put ourselves to any such Expence.

For making this appear, Sir, I must examine what is meant by C the Balance of Power, how it stood by the former Systems of Affairs in *Europe*, and how it must stand, if it can stand at all, by any future System. From the Accession of *Charles* the Fifth, to the *Spanish* and *Imperial* Thrones, the Balance of Power leaned D towards the House of *Austria*, and therefore it was the Business of this Nation to side now and then with *France*, in order to pull down the overgrown Power of the House of *Austria*, or at least to prevent its growing to any greater Height. In *Henry* E the Eighth's Reign, and his two next Successors, our true Interest was neglected and sometimes sacrificed; but Queen *Elizabeth* wisely and steadily pursued it, and thereby established the Balance of Power; and what is most surprising, without putting the Nation to any great Expence, or involving it in any Debt. By the Emperor's being often involved in Wars either with the *Turks* or the Princes of *Germany*, and by the Stupidity of the *Spanish* Court, the French at last, in our *Charles* the First's G Reign, and during the Usurpation of *Cromwell*, began to get the Ascendant, and from that Time so increased in Power, that before the Revolu-

tion it was become formidable to *Europe*, and therefore it was our Business to join with the House of *Austria* in pulling down the Power of *France*, or in raising the Power of that House, so as to make it near an equal Match for *France*. This we did, and did it effectually, tho' I must say at a monstrous Expence, from the Revolution till the Year 1721, when the Balance was so equal, that but a small Assistance from the maritime Powers might have turned it to which Side they pleased.

But how, Sir, was this Equality established? Wherein did it consist? Not singly in the Dominions possessed by the House of *Austria*, but jointly in that House's being possessed of those Dominions, and at the same Time in Possession of the Imperial Throne, with a prevailing Influence upon the Diet of the Empire, by which she was almost sure of engaging the Empire in her Quarrel. This, Sir, was the System upon which the Balance of Power stood in the D Year 1721; and if we had not then begun to shake it as well as desert it, it might have stood firm upon this Basis to this very Day. The Electoral Princes of *Germany* were, 'tis true, jealous of the Power of the House of *Austria*; but if we had stood firm, no one or more of them would have ventured to have joined with *France* against that House; because as long as she made no open Attack upon the Liberties of the Empire, nor upon the Properties of any of the Princes thereof, she F would always have had a Majority of the Diet in her Favour. But our Coolness towards that House, and our deserting her in the Year 1733, gave the first Blow to her Power, and has now at last overturn'd that System, upon which the Balance of *Europe* was established, at the Expence of *Hundreds of Millions*, and many *Thousand Lives*, to this unfortunate and infatuated Nation.

Is it now, Sir, in our Power to restore the same System? Is it in our Power to restore the House of *Austria* to her lost Dominions? Is it in our Power to restore her to the Imperial Throne, or to that Influence she formerly had upon the Diet of the Empire? Sir, if it were in our Power, I do not believe it is in the Will of our Ministers to do so. To humour an infatuated and ill-judging People, and to accomplish some of their own private Ends, they may pretend to assist the Queen of *Hungary*; but if they could, I do not believe they would restore the Power of that House, so as to make it near equal to what it was, or in any Degree a Match for the Kingdom of *France*. If they had any such View, I am sure it would be chimerical, because none will assist us, most of the Princes of *Germany* would unite against us; nay, I do not know, if the foreign Troops we have now in our Pay, or the *Hanoverians* we are to take into our Pay, would assist in carrying on any such Scheme; for surely those Troops would not assist in dethroning an Emperor chosen and acknowledged by their Master.

From what I have said, I think, Sir, it is evident, that the Balance of Power cannot be established upon its antient Basis; and therefore the Preserving or Diminishing the Power of the House of *Austria* can be of no great Concern to this Nation, nor could be of any, ever since the Duke of *Bavaria's* being chosen Emperor. I will not affirm it to be a very solid or secure Basis, but I will say, that the only Basis upon which the Balance of Power can now be established, is to restore a firm Union and good Correspondence among the several Princes of *Germany*, and to detach every one of them, as much as possible, from any slavish Dependence upon *France*. If this had been our Scheme, and it is the

only wise Scheme we could propose after the Emperor was chosen, instead of sending Troops, we ought to have sent Ministers (not such as we have of late Years sent abroad) into *Germany*; in order to have had

A an End put as speedily as possible to the War in that Country. In this Scheme, I believe, both the *Dutch*, the King of *Prussia*, and the several Circles of the Empire, would have joined with us more heartily than they will do in any other, because it is their, as well as our Interest, to have an End put to that War; whereas it is the Interest of *France* to have the War continued as long as possible; because the longer it is continued, the more the Princes engaged will weaken one another, the more difficult it will be to restore a good Harmony between them, and consequently the more difficult it will be to restore Activity or Force to the *Germanick* Body. That this is the Politick of *France* we may see by her whole Conduct in the present War, by her sending at first no very great Force to the Assistance of the Duke of *Bavaria*, by her leaving the King of *Prussia* to fight his own Battles, and by her now having in *Bavaria* only such an Army as may enable the Emperor to continue the War.

E If Peace had been restored to *Germany* soon after the Emperor's being chosen, he would never have been under any slavish Dependence upon *France*, much less would he have contributed to any Increase of Power in such a dangerous Rival: F He soon became sensible of his being made a Tool by *France*, for disuniting and weakening the *Germanick* Body: If he had been established in his Throne by our Mediation, he might probably, in a short Time, have become as great an Enemy to *France* as ever the House of *Austria* was; and if we had applied our whole Strength to a vigorous

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Prosecution of the War with *Spain*, and towards defeating her Schemes in *Italy*, we might by this Time have forced her to submit to reasonable Terms. But suppose we had not: Suppose the War had continued between *Spain* and us, and that *France* had joined with *Spain* against us, both together could not fit out a Naval Force equal to ours, so that we might have carried on the War with Success against both, and to the utter Destruction both of the Trade and Plantations of *France*; for without a superior Fleet she could have defended neither. If the Peace of *Germany* had been restored, and the Emperor established upon the Imperial Throne by our Mediation, *France* would have had no great Influence upon him, and much less upon the *Germanick* Body; and consequently neither could nor durst have pretended to give Laws to the rest of *Europe*; because it would probably have drawn that great Body unanimously into a Confederacy against her; but if that Body should be ruined by a tedious and consumptive War, supported at the sole Charge of this Nation, we shall not only exhaust ourselves, so as not to be able to maintain our Naval Force, but weaken the *Germanick* Body, and attach the Emperor more strongly to *France*; and if the Queen of *Hungary* should at last be obliged to submit, thus exhausted and distressed, we shall be left exposed to the Vengeance of *France* and *Spain*, supported by an enraged and dependent Emperor of *Germany*. In this Case, indeed, it would be in the Power of *France* to give Laws to the rest of *Europe*, and perhaps to oblige all the Powers thereof to interdict us their Ports, if not join with her and *Spain* against us.

From all which I must conclude, Sir, that if our Ministers mean any Thing by sending our Troops to *Flanders*, and taking such a nume-

rous Body of *Hanoverians* into our Pay: I say, if they mean any Thing, besides that of imposing upon the Nation, and making a Present to his Majesty of 6 or 700,000*l.* their Measures will render our future Security more precarious than it would, or could have been, had they put the Nation to no such Expence, nor engaged it in any such romantick Measures; because, as I have said, it is impossible to resettle the Balance of Power upon its former Basis, and by continuing the War we weaken, perhaps may destroy that Basis upon which alone the Balance can now be established, and which can no Way suffer by taking from one and giving to another of the *German* Princes, as long as *France* gets no Part of the Spoil, nor *Spain* any Success without first coming to an Accommodation with this Nation; for as to any Accession of Power *Spain*, or the Princes of *Spain*, may acquire in *Italy*, it signifies nothing to the general Balance, because the Connection now subsisting between *France* and *Spain* can last no longer than the present King of *Spain's* Life, which cannot be of any long Duration; and upon his Death the antient Jealousy, between those two Kingdoms, will very probably revive, which would of course throw the Power and Influence of *Spain* into the Balance against the overgrown Power of *France*, and would be a new and a very great additional Security for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*.

I know, Sir, I am arguing against the general Cry of the ignorant and unthinking Part of this Nation; but, I hope, our Ministers are not to be reckoned amongst that Set of Men. I shall grant that the Basis upon which the Balance of Power stood established in the Year 1721, was more firm and certain than that I am now recommending. Whilst
it

it remained fixt upon that Basis, we could with more Certainty depend upon the *Germanick* Body's acting with Vigour and Unanimity against *France*, than we can do, when the Power of the House of *Austria* is divided, and the Head of the Empire without any great Influence upon the Body; and therefore we have the more Reason to resent the fatal Change that has been brought about, chiefly by the weak or wicked Measures of our Ministers here at home. To preserve or increase the Power of the House of *Austria* has been the Cry our People have been used to for threescore Years past: Whilst that Power could be set up as a Match for the Power of *France*, it was a right Maxim: If it were now possible to do so, it would still be a right Maxim; and therefore I am not at all surpris'd, that this should still continue to be the Cry amongst those who do not consider or perceive the Impossibility of the Thing: But every Man who considers the present State of *Europe*, must be sensible of its being now impossible to restore the Power and Influence of the House of *Austria*, so as to set it up as a Match for the Power of *France*; because all the Princes of *Germany* would declare openly against it: Even the Elector of *Hanover* might, perhaps, as Elector, declare openly against it; and if he should declare against it, I believe, the Ministers of the King of *Great Britain* neither would nor could act vigorously in the Prosecution of such a Scheme.

I must therefore necessarily conclude, that this cannot be the Scheme upon which our Troops were sent abroad, or the *Hanoverians* taken into our Pay; and as I can think of none other, I must suppose, that our Troops were sent abroad, in order to amuse the Queen of *Hungary*, and persuade her to reject the Propositions of Peace made to her

last Summer, which were as good, I believe, as any we can procure for her, in order that our Ministers might, from the Continuance of the War in *Germany*, have a Pretence, or some Shadow of an Argument for persuading this Nation to take 16,000 *Hanoverians* into its Pay. The Hon. Gentleman says, we were obliged to send our Troops abroad, in order to convince our Allies of our being resolved to act with Vigour, and to remove that Opinion which our former Conduct had instilled into them. Sir, if our new Ministers had sincerely and heartily join'd in punishing those who had brought such a Reproach upon their Country, and in getting such Laws passed as the People think necessary for securing their Liberties at home, it would have been a much more effectual, and a much cheaper Method of removing that Opinion which our late Conduct has instilled into the Minds of foreign Courts; for they all know, from Experience, that this Nation both will and can act with Vigour, when it happens to be under a popular Administration; but that our Government is of such a Nature, that it never did, nor ever can act with Vigour, when it is administered by Men who have rendered themselves hated or despised by the People. This we may be convinced of by the vigorous Resolution taken by the *Dutch*, as soon as they heard of a Change in our Administration; and the Slackness that ensued in their Counsels, as soon as they found that that Change was not like to be agreeable to the People.

It is this, Sir, that has confounded the Counsels of all those who ought to be our Allies. It is the Unpopularity of our Government, and the Discontents still reigning among the People of this Nation, that has convinced all the Courts of *Europe*, that there is no Dependence

to be had upon, nor much to be apprehended from any Thing we can do; and this, perhaps, has defeated the best Scheme I ever heard mentioned for restoring the Balance of Power, and settling it upon the most solid and lasting Foundation. I mean that of drawing off the Emperor, as well as the King of Prussia, from their Alliance with France, and getting the whole Germanick Body to unite with the Dutch and us in a Confederacy for aggrandizing the House of Bavaria at the Expence of France. If this could have been done, it would have been a pulling down the Power of France, which is what we ought principally to aim at, and adding to the Power of the Germanick Body, so that both Ways it would have operated for securing the Liberties of Europe; but for this Purpose all the Parties concerned must have acted with the utmost Vigour, which was not to be expected from this Nation, whilst the Discontents of the People are not only general, but too ready, I am afraid, to break out into a Flame. From hence, I am convinced, that our Ministers had not the least View of procuring such a Confederacy, when our Troops were first sent into Flanders, and much less can they have any such View at present. Nay, I believe, the Dutch have expressly declared against attacking France, and whatever may be pretended, however far the Pretence may be pushed, I believe, none of our Troops, at least none of our Auxiliaries, will actually attack the Emperor; therefore I must suppose, and next Summer may probably justify my Supposition, that after having made a Parade, and stript this poor Nation of four or five Millions, we shall end where we ought to have begun, in negotiating a Peace between the Emperor and the Queen of Hungary, and such a Peace too, as was offered to

her last Summer, and would probably have been accepted by her, if we had no way interposed.

For this Reason, Sir, I hope, it will not be said, I am opposing the Measures of our Ministers, when I declare against our entering into the War in Germany upon the present Footing. Tho' I argue against their pretended, I am convinced, I do not argue against their real Sentiments. Whatever Opinion I may have of their Integrity, I have a better Opinion of their Understanding than to suppose, that they would undertake such a romantick Scheme, as that of restoring the House of Austria to its former Power and Influence; and therefore, I hope the Hon. Gentleman will not say, that I alter my Sentiments merely because our Ministers have altered their Measures. I never was for War or Peace merely because I saw the Ministers resolved to pursue the contrary Measure, nor is this, I hope, ever a Motive with any Gentleman of this House; but I pardon the Hon. Gentleman for supposing that it is, because it is very natural for Gentlemen who have laid it down as a Maxim, to be for every Measure they find the Ministers resolved to pursue, merely because they find them so resolved; I say, it is very natural for such Gentlemen to suppose, that others oppose the Ministers Measures merely for the Sake of Opposition. Has any Gentleman, who declared for a War with Spain, as yet altered his Sentiments? Are not we still for a vigorous Prosecution of that War? But this too may, perhaps, be said to proceed from a Spirit of Opposition; for it cannot be said, that our Ministers have ever yet prosecuted that War with Vigour, and of late they really seem to have forgot it.

Has any Gentleman ever said, that we were by ourselves alone to undertake the Cause of the Queen of

of *Hungary*; and that without the Assistance of the *Dutch*, or even of the Elector of *Hanover*, we are to restore her to the Possession of all her former Dominions, to dethrone the *Emperor*, and to place the Duke of *Lorain* in his stead, not only in spite of *France* and *Spain*, but in spite of the Empire itself? This, Sir, is the Fallacy of the Hon. Gentleman's Argument, when he tells us, we shall be guilty of Unsteadiness in our Opinions and Behaviour, if we do not come into such a romantick Scheme. All that has been said, in Parliament, all the Declarations or Addresses of Parliament, for assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, have been upon this Condition, that the other Powers, who are engaged by Treaties, and bound by Interest to support her, should join with us in assisting her. This Condition the Hon. Gentleman has, it seems, forgot, I shall not say wilfully, and now he charges us with having been formerly of Opinion, that without her being assisted by any, but ourselves, there were reasonable Grounds to hope, that the Balance of Power might be again restored, and the Tranquillity of *Europe* re-established. Is not this, Sir, a downright Misrepresentation of the Fact? And since we now find, that none of the Powers of *Europe* will join with us in assisting her, that even the Electorate of *Hanover* will not send her the 4000 Men stipulated by the Guaranty of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, is it not a good Reason for our refusing to concur in a Scheme, which it is impossible to execute, and which, by our joining in it, may render the *Emperor* more dependent upon *France* than he otherwise would be, and consequently destroy, or very much weaken that Basis, upon which alone the Balance of Power can now be established?

The very Reason given by the

Hon. Gentleman for our taking the *Hanover* Troops into our Pay, is a Proof of its being ridiculous in us to think of re-establishing the Balance of Power upon its former Foundation, and was certainly the strongest Argument that could be urged against our taking them into our Pay. The Hon. Gentleman was so free as to tell us, that we took the *Hanoverians* into our Pay, because we could not get any other. If this be true, I am sure, we ought not to have taken them, because it was from thence apparent, we could make no use of them; and if we could at that Time have got any other, we ought to have taken any rather than those of *Hanover*; because by that means we might have engaged the Prince whose Troops we hired, to join with us in espousing the Cause of the Queen of *Hungary*; and we might certainly have got the Troops of any other Potentate in *Europe*, at a cheaper Rate than we are now to pay for those of *Hanover*; for I could shew, that we never paid so dear for any Troops taken into our Service, as we are to pay for these *Hanoverians*. But as I think, and I hope have demonstrated, that we ought not to take those Troops into our Pay at any Rate, I have therefore no Occasion to point out the several extraordinary Articles that are in the Estimates now lying upon our Table. And as to their being already marched into *Flanders*, I do not think, we can be supposed to be thereby laid under any Obligation, either to make good the Charge of marching them thither, or to pay for marching them back; because it is evident, from our Address of last Session, that we neither desired nor designed that his Majesty should put the Nation to any Charge in supporting the Queen of *Hungary*, unless he was to be joined by the other Powers equally concerned with us, and some practicable Scheme formed for giving

giving her such a Support as might restore the Balance of Power and establish it upon a solid Foundation. Therefore, as it is not so much as pretended, that we ever had; or have now the least Hopes of such a Conjunction, if we do not comply with this Demand, his Majesty cannot blame his Parliament: He can blame only those Ministers that were so rash as to advise the marching of those Troops; and, I am sure, our Constituents would have great Reason to blame us, if we should lavish away their Money, for no other Reason but to prevent his Majesty's having Cause to blame his Ministers.

The next Speech I shall give was that made by Pomponius Atticus, the Purport of which was as follows, viz.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

I Confess, Sir, I should have been no way surpris'd, had the Hon. Gentleman who made you this Motion, saved himself the Trouble of explaining his Reasons for making it, or for our agreeing to it; for they are so clearly deducible from Facts so publickly known, that when I first heard of the March of the Hanover Troops, and of their being taken into the Pay of Great Britain, I was so far from thinking the Measure would be oppos'd, that I imagin'd it would be highly applauded and readily provided for. I even then began to think, that after we had agreed to the proper Resolutions for granting the Supplies necessary for the Subsistence of those Troops, I should have the Pleasure to see this House unanimously resolving upon an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, for shewing such a Mark of his Affection for these Kingdoms, as to lend us a large Body of his Troops, when he thereby expos'd

his own native Dominions to the Danger of being involved in the War, and to the highest Resentment not only of France, but of the Prince then chosen Emperor of Germany, and Head of the Empire.

A Sir, If we but consider the Turn which the Affairs of Europe took upon the Death of the late Emperor, there can be no Occasion for Eloquence, in order to persuade us to agree to this Motion; and the least Reflection must convince us, that that Turn was not owing to any Misconduct in our Ministers, but merely to the unforeseen Accident of the late Emperor's dying, before any proper Measures had been taken for giving him a Successor in the Imperial Throne: I say unforeseen Accident; because tho' the late Emperor's Death was an Event which every one knew must necessarily happen some Time or other, yet as he was of a healthful robust Body, and not very far advanced in Years, no one could foresee, no one could reasonably suppose, that his Death was so near approaching. By this Event's happening at such an unreasonable Time for the rest of Europe, the French were encouraged to form a Scheme, not only for giving an Emperor to Germany, but for reducing still further the Power of the House of Austria, their antient Rival, by parcelling out a great Part of her Dominions, amongst those Princes of Europe who should appear most attached to the Interest of France; and in both Parts of this Scheme she found but too certain Hopes of Success, from the ill-tim'd Ambition of some of the Potentates of Europe, and a Sort of panick Fear in most of the rest.

In these Circumstances, Sir, what was his Majesty to do? What was this Nation to do? If his Majesty had been guided by his Ambition, and as others were, had shewn no Regard to any Thing but the Extension

sion of his *German* Dominions, he might certainly have purchased some Addition, by joining in with the Measures of *France*, and the other ambitious Princes of the Empire; for as he was King of *Great Britain*, as well as Elector of *Hanover*, they would certainly have thought it well worth their while, to have purchased his Friendship and hearty Concurrence almost at any Rate. On the other Hand, if he had allowed himself to be seized with any panick Fear, as some others seem to have been, he would have resolved to have remained quite inactive, without putting himself or this Nation to any Expence, which would have deprived some Gentlemen, both within Doors and without, of the Pleasure they seem to take in opposing what is now under our Consideration. But his Majesty was too wise to be guided by either of these Motives: He resolved to oppose the Measures of *France* as much and as soon as it was in his Power; for which purpose he immediately ordered an Augmentation of his Armies in *Hanover* as well as in *Great Britain*, in order to be ready to act as soon as a fit Opportunity should offer; but as *France* had been enabled, by the Ambition of some of the Potentates of *Europe*, to form a most powerful Alliance, as the Panick of others made it at first impossible for his Majesty to form a sufficient counter Alliance, and as his own Dominions were in Danger of being immediately attack'd, he was obliged to conclude a Treaty of Neutrality, which Neutrality, however, he wisely confined to his *German* Dominions, and to the Space of one Twelvemonth from the Date.

By this Means, Sir, his Majesty got Time to take proper Measures for defeating the *French*, at least in some Part of their Scheme: As to that Part of their Scheme relating

to the Election of an *Emperor*, his Majesty found it impossible to oppose it, because a great Majority of the Electors had positively resolved to concur in the Election of the Duke of *Bavaria*, which Resolution they had taken, not out of Love to the *French*, or from any Fear of their Arms, but for two other Reasons that were both very prevalent. First, to preserve their Right of Election, and prevent the House of *Austria*'s acquiring any Pretence from Prescription to say, that the Imperial Diadem ought always to be continued in that House; and secondly, because there was no Male Representative of the House of *Austria*, and it was not proper to chuse the Duke of *Lorain*, left by the Queen of *Hungary*'s dying without Children, the Empire should come to have a Head who had not Dominions sufficient for supporting the Lustre and Dignity of the Imperial Diadem. These Reasons prevailed with a great Majority of the Electors to fix upon the Duke of *Bavaria*, and his Majesty finding it needless to oppose, concurred in the Election.

To these Reasons I may add, Sir, that most of the Princes of the Empire had found the Inconvenience of continuing the Imperial Dignity so long in the House of *Austria*, and had by Turns felt the Weight of the Power that House had thereby acquired, which was certainly grown so great as to be a little inconsistent with the Liberties of *Germany*, however much it might tend to the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*. This was a third Reason for uniting the Electors in the Interest of the House of *Bavaria*, with regard to the Election; and was, perhaps, a Reason that prevailed with many of them to fall in with the Views of *France*, even with regard to the lessening the Power of that House; especially as *France* has all along taken care to persuade the World, that

that she has no Design to add any Thing to her own Power or Dominions.

If his Majesty had shewn a Regard only to the Interest of his German Dominions: If he had been governed by the Maxim that has long prevailed in Germany, of pulling down the overgrown Power of the House of *Austria*; he would certainly have joined in the Scheme for dividing the Dominions of that House, and might, perhaps, have come in for a Share, or, at least, some Equivalent; but his Majesty, in this, as well as all his former Measures, has been intirely governed by the sole Interest of *England*. He considered that, as the House of *Austria* is the present and rightful Possessor of those Territories which are now called the *Austrian Netherlands*, we might always depend upon that House as our faithful Ally, for that Reason, which chiefly prevails among Princes, because it is her Interest to be so. If ever *France* attempts to extend her Dominions, that Attempt will certainly fall first upon the *Austrian Netherlands*; but as she cannot propose to succeed in any such Attempt, till she has first brought this Nation so low as not to be able to prevent it, or established a Government here that will not endeavour to prevent it, therefore her first Attempt will undoubtedly be against us, or, at least, against our present happy Establishment; but as the Conquest of the *Austrian Netherlands* will be the certain and immediate Consequence of *France's* succeeding in any such Attempt against us, therefore we may depend upon the Assistance of the House of *Austria*, if ever *France* should make any Attempt against us.

For this Reason, Sir, even supposing that the Balance of Power must now depend upon the Harmony and Unanimity of the *Germanick* Body, which, in my Opinion, it always

did in Time past, as well as it must do in Time to come, yet it is the Interest of this Nation to preserve the Dominions and Power of the House of *Austria* as entire as possible. This made his Majesty resolve to defeat the second Part of the *French* Scheme; but as this was not to be done without drawing off some of those Princes that were at first engaged in the *French* Alliance, and as he found it impossible to do this without giving up some Part of the *Austrian* Dominions, therefore his first Attempt was, to prevail upon the Court of *Vienna* to give Satisfaction to the King of *Prussia*, and upon that Prince to accept of what the Court of *Vienna* was willing to give. In this his Majesty has succeeded better, or at least sooner, than could be expected; and the Consequence of this has been, a Reconciliation between the Courts of *Saxony* and *Vienna*, with little or no Loss to the latter.

His Majesty's next Care was, to provide for the Safety of the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*, and to defeat the Designs of our declared Enemies the *Spaniards*. For this Purpose it was necessary to prevail with the Court of *Vienna* to make some Cession to the King of *Sardinia*, who may be said to keep the Keys of *Italy*, and to prevail with that Prince to declare openly against the *Spaniards*. In this too his Majesty has succeeded beyond any Hopes which the most sanguine could entertain a Twelvemonth ago; and in order to weaken and distress the *Spaniards* still more in *Italy*, he has, by his superior Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, not only lock'd up their Fleets in Port, but compelled the King of the two *Sicilies*, to withdraw his Troops and declare for a Neutrality.

These Things were all done, Sir, or resolved on, before our Troops were sent to *Flanders*, or the auxiliary

Troops, either of *Hanover* or *Hesse Cassel*, were ordered to march; but two Things still remained to be done, and that was, to secure the King of *Sardinia* from being attacked by the *French*, in Conjunction with the *Spaniards*, and to draw the *Dutch* out of that Inactivity, which their Panick, or rather their Despair of being able to oppose the Views of *France*, had frightened them into. For both these Purposes it became necessary to form a numerous Army in *Flanders*, and therefore his Majesty, early last Summer, ordered a large Body of his *British* Troops to be transported to that Country; but as it was not possible for us to spare such a Body of our own Troops, as was necessary to form such an Army as might give Apprehensions to the *French*, or Courage to the *Dutch*, his Majesty was obliged, not only to order the *Hessians* in our Pay to march, but to take another large Body of foreign Troops into our Pay, and as his own *Hanoverian* Troops were not only the readiest at Command, but the nearest to the Place of Rendezvous, 16,000 of them were accordingly ordered to march to join our Army in *Flanders*.

This, Sir, has already had a very great and good Effect. The *French* not knowing what we might undertake, and being jealous of the *Dutch*, were obliged to march such a Body of their Troops towards *Flanders*, that they could spare not so much as a Regiment to join with the *Spaniards* in oppressing the King of *Sardinia*, and compelling him to desert the Engagements he had entered into with his Majesty and the Queen of *Hungary*; and the *Dutch* being by this Army secured against any sudden Attack from the *French*, have begun to entertain Thoughts of joining with us in assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, which, I am persuaded, they will resolve on as soon as the Forms of their Govern-

ment will permit; because when they judge impartially, and without being influenced by any Apprehensions of being immediately swallowed up by *France*, they must conclude, that it is their Interest as well as ours, and upon the same Account too, to preserve, as entire as possible, the Power of the House of *Austria*.

Thus, Sir, in one Twelvemonth's Time, the Queen of *Hungary*, by the Assistance we have given her in Money, by our Mediation with the Courts of *Berlin*, *Dresden*, and *Turin*, by the Influence of our Army in *Flanders*, and Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, and by the Fidelity and Bravery of her own Subjects, has been raised from the most forlorn, the most desperate Condition that ever any Princess, not absolutely conquered, was in, to a State of triumphing over her present and most inveterate Enemies in every Part of *Germany*, and of rejecting with Scorn, those Terms of Peace, which her Enemies would, with Derision, have heard proposed by her but a Twelvemonth ago.

From this Change in the Face of Affairs, Sir, we have good Reason to hope, not only that the Tranquillity of *Europe* may be speedily restored, and the Balance of Power re-established, but also that we may be able, very soon, to force *Spain* to submit to reasonable Terms of Peace with this Nation. Whereas, if we had fate still, and allowed *France* to parcel out the *Austrian* Dominions as she pleased, what fatal Consequences might we not have expected? As *France* would then have had no Occasion for keeping up a very great Land Army, she would have disbanded a great Part of it, and applied all that Saving towards repairing and augmenting her Naval Force. A great Number of Ships might have been built in a Year or two, and her Land Sol-

diets, as fast as disbanded, would have been converted into Marines, and sent on board her Ships, with a few Seamen in each, to instruct them in their Trade. By this Means she might soon have provided herself with a most formidable Navy, and in the mean Time she would have encouraged *Spain* to continue the War against us.

I have, Sir, as good, and, perhaps, as just an Opinion of our Naval Force, and of the Bravery of our Seamen, as any Gentleman whatever; but let us recollect, what a Figure *France* made at Sea towards the End of the last Century, and even in the last War in Queen *Anne's* Time. If we had then had no Assistance from the *Dutch*, we should not, perhaps, have found ourselves such an Overmatch for the *French* at Sea, as some People imagine we now are; and yet, during all that Time, she kept up most numerous Armies at Land. What then have we to expect, should the whole Treasure and Strength of *France*, or the greatest Part of both, be turned towards gaining a Superiority, or, at least, an Equality at Sea? In the last two Wars, we gained, 'tis true, by the Help of the *Dutch*, several great Naval Victories over the *French*, but it was not altogether by those Victories we beat them out of that Element. If I may be allowed the Expression, by Land we beat them out of the Sea. We obtained so great and so many Victories at Land, that they were forced to neglect their Sea-Affairs, in order to apply their whole Strength, both in Money and Men, to defend their Country, I may say, their Capital, at Land. Therefore, if both *France* and *Spain* should join in a War against us, and we should have no one to assist us, nor they any Enemy to fear at Land, I would not have Gentlemen vainly imagine, that we should be in no Danger of losing

our Superiority even upon our own Element; and if we did, what dreadful Consequences should we not have to apprehend?

Thank God! Sir, by the wise Measures his Majesty has taken, and is now about, we seem at present to be out of this Danger; and in all those Measures, I hope, I have made it evident, that his Majesty has solely pursued the Interest of *Great Britain*, even at the Risk of his *German* Dominions. I am therefore surprised, how any one can suppose, that the Interest of *Great Britain* has, in any of our late Measures, been sacrificed to the Interest of *Hanover*; but as this scandalous Reflection (I beg Pardon for the Expression, my Concern for our present happy Establishment forces it from me) has been carried much farther back than any of our late Measures, I must beg a little more of your Indulgence, for removing that Asperision.

[This SPEECH to be concluded, and JOURNAL continued in our next.]

The chief Part of the Essay on the Liberty of the Press we gave in our last, p. 197, and shall only add the following Passages.

UNDER Queen *Anne* all Persons had Recourse to the Press for deciding their Differences; the Charges which were brought against Ministers and the Government were fairly answered by the same Channel thro' which they were convey'd, and not by the A—y G—l. There are indeed some Instances of Severity towards the latter End of that Reign against Authors. The Bishop of *St. Asaph's* Preface was burnt, and Sir *Richard Steel* was expell'd the House of Commons, for a general Charge against the Administration; but the Laws of the Land were

were not prostituted to convict them, nor were themselves punished in their own Persons by *Imprisonments* or *Prosecutions*.

But the noblest Stand made for the Liberty of the Press was by the Gentlemen in the late Opposition, and it is owing to that, that we have now the Pleasure to see many of them in the Government. In the Writings which they either compos'd or patroniz'd they treated the Persons of Ministers, and their Conduct, with a Freedom surpassing any Liberties of that Kind that had been made use of by former *Oppositions*. To them we are indebted, if this Freedom still subsists; and it is owing to the Impunity their Writings met with, if in any late Instance it has been abused. I must however do that Justice to the late Ministry, as to make an Acknowledgment, which will be the less suspected as it drops from a Pen often drawn to oppose, but never to defend or excuse them, that they never did punish any Writings merely because they abused themselves. In those Instances of Severity against the Press, which we meet with during their Administration, the Passages censur'd were either such as turn'd upon a Point of Fact, which had no Relation at all to publick, or personal Characters, or they were such as were levell'd against a Person and a Family, which no Writer ought to attack or reflect upon.

Old England, April 30. N^o 13.

Mr. SCRUB to Mr. BROADBOTTOM.

S I R,

OF all the Difficulties to which a Periodical Writer for the Publick is liable, that of finding proper Subjects for the Season is none of the smallest. The Circumstances of Conjectures, the Con-

duct of Parties, the Run of Opinions, the Events of Counsels, and even the Nature of the Weather, have all such an Influence upon the Minds of the People, that unless a political Writer suits himself to the Humour of the *Week*, or perhaps the *Day*, he may write as well as ever *Bacon* did, and yet be disregarded; and if it happens to hit *that*, let him be as dull as any *M——l Hack*, he will be read. The present Season I take to be exceedingly critical for the Choice of a proper Subject. The Expedition to *Carthage* has been so fully expos'd, without the Possibility of a Reply, that all Dispute upon that Head is silent. The Affair of the remitting Money abroad is discuss'd in another Performance which seems to admit of no Reply. *Germany*, *Newmarket*, *Bath*, and *Tyburn*, have taken away so many of our pretty Gentlemen, that one has but a very small Chance of succeeding in Writing upon any Branch of Literature or Gallantry. Our Affairs abroad are so unintelligible, or in so melancholy a Situation, that it would look either like Temerity or Insolence to touch upon them; and the Omnipotence of a *S——y* of *S——e's* Warrant, which like *Harlequin's Wand*, can lay open Trunks, Presses, Beauroes, and Cabinets, and convey a poor Author into *Durance vile*, deters us from meddling with any Characters at home. It is under these unfortunate Circumstances that I, *Tim. Scrub*, Esq; sit down to write on this present 25th of *April*, bewailing my own hard Lot, as an Author, in being depriv'd of that Birth-right transmitted from Age to Age to so many of my Predecessors, by which some of them have been known to rise from *Porter* to *Port*, and from riding *behind* a Coach, to riding *in* one; I mean *making free with M——rs*.

During the Time of the late Administration

ministration I could have ventur'd to have told almost the whole Business of a Session, without any other Information than the Looks and Appearance of my Brother Authors. The Hints which the Debate upon the Speech the first Day of the Session afforded, were sufficient to equip one of them with a decent Stock of Linen, so as that he might not be obliged to wear a Shirt above ten Days. The next Debate, which was generally upon the Army, seldom fail'd to enable him to relieve his last new Suit out of the Pawn-brokers. I have known many an ingenious Gentleman dine for three Months upon the Expectation of a Vote of Credit, and have heard of a Bookseller who ventured to lend his Author three half Crowns upon the Success of a Place-Bill. The late Convention, I remember, help'd me to discharge an Ale-house Score of three Years standing, and the Change of the M—ry got me Credit for three Months with my Landlady. But alas! Mr. Broadbottom, 'tis all over with us now; and, I am told, we have you to thank for it. Ah! Mr. Broadbottom, consider what Ruin you have brought upon yourself and the whole Fraternity.—Therefore, Sir, every Man shift for himself, say I; and the D—l take the hindmost.

And now that I may remove all Suspicion of my being any way disaffected, or even so much as dissatisfied with our present most upright M—ry, I here publickly declare my Abhorrence and Aversion to that Thing which is commonly call'd the *Liberty of the Press*; and am ready to give any publick Mark of my disapproving the Conduct of all those *Whigs* and others, who have been so infatuated as to maintain it to be the Privilege of the Subjects of *Great Britain*. I am likewise ready to produce authentick Certificates of my implicit Faith

in the Infallibility of all M—rs, especially our present ones; and to defend their Measures to the utmost of my Abilities, and to the last Drop of my Ink. But then that very Affection and Duty which leads me to believe in them, to worship and to honour them, prompts me at the same Time, to lay before them, thro' the Channel of your Paper, (which I believe you are sensible, by pretty convincing Proofs, * that they read,) a few Thoughts upon the Inexpediency of totally suppressing the *Liberty of the Press* at this juncture.

I know I shall be here tax'd with a little Impropriety of Conduct. In the first Place it may be said, if the M—ry are infallible, and if you are quite satisfy'd with them, what Occasion is there for your informing them better? To this I answer, that I have learn'd a Maxim on a late Occasion, that *Quod fieri non debet, factum valet*. Tho' I acknowledge the M—y to be infallible, yet I don't look upon them as omniscient. It may be possible for me to suggest somewhat that they don't know; and tho' I am ready to defend *their Measures after they are taken*, yet I should be very willing that they would consider very maturely before they take them.

The next Inconsistency I may be charg'd with is my writing for a Thing, which I have acknowledged to be little less than treasonable. My Reply to this is, That there are many Things inconvenient, and even hurtful in themselves, and yet are conniv'd at, nay, authoriz'd for the Sake of Conveniency, and for Reasons of State: To prove this I need only to instance the Practice of pressing Men into the Sea Service, and the late Act in favour of *Gin*. I never heard of any Body's defending the Practice of pressing, or pretending that it was not against Law; yet it is very wisely authoriz'd. Nor

* The Printer of it was lately taken up.

Nor do I hear that any of the Advocates for repealing the Gin Act, ever spoke for the Lawfulness of People's poisoning themselves, tho' it was found extremely convenient they should. I cou'd bring a Cloud of other Instances to defend the Consistency of my Conduct in this respect, but I hope what I have said will clear my Way, and entitle me to a candid Hearing from my Superiors.

In the first Place, I think the Abolition of the Liberty of the Press *now* would be attended with very dangerous Consequences to the Safety of the Government, and of the Protestant Religion. For, by a moderate Computation, the Number of Political Authors, within the Bills of Mortality, cannot amount to fewer than 150. Now as these Gentlemen never would have undertaken that Trade if they had been qualified for any other, I am afraid that should they be depriv'd of their Way of living, they will be oblig'd to turn Soldiers. This, considering that many of them can both read and write, may be of infinite Prejudice, not only to our M——ry but to her *Hungarian Majesty*; for who can tell, when such a Number of Malecontents, (and some of them *Jacobites* too, I fear,) are dispers'd in the Army, that they won't infect it with their Disaffection, and so all the Hopes of restoring the House of *Austria*, with the Balance of *Europe*, and humbling *France*, may fly into the Air, and scarcely so much of the whole Process left, as a little in the Bottom of the Pot *to cure the Itch*.

The next Argument I have to offer is, the Inconveniency our M——rs will be at, the next Debate upon the A——y, when they shall be depriv'd of that excellent, everlasting, and everlasting Reason for continuing a large Body of Forces on foot, *viz.* The many dan-

gerous and seditious Libels that are daily publish'd against the Government. And indeed, Sir, I am very much of Opinion, that it was worth the late M——r's while to wink at all the Abuse and Dirt that was thrown out against him, on purpose that he might have recourse to this Argument; and you know where a certain Friend of yours and mine, who is now a great Man, was brought out of a Spunging-House for abusing the M——r, in a Pamphlet which nobody ever read, after a grosser Manner than either Sense or Decency could admit of. —But mum for that. — All I shall say is, that I wish some Folks were as wise as others.

Another Reason I have to urge against a total Suppression of the Liberty of the Press is, the very great Prejudice it will be of to the Revenue. You know, Mr. *Broadbottom*, we never can afflict the Queen of *Hungary* nor demolish the *French* without Money: Now I will undertake to prove that 150 Authors in a Year bring into the Government by Stamps, Advertisements, Paper, Duty, &c. upwards of 60,000*l.* a Year, in the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Berwick upon Tweed*. As this is an *Argumentum ad hominem*, I hope it will have its due Force.

The last Argument I shall produce in this Place is, indeed, not so strong as any of the others, because it is drawn from a Motive of Charity; but as it may have its Weight in Time, I shall set it down too. I have estimated the Number of Authors at 150; now supposing them to be marry'd and have Children, I will put them at three Persons in a Family, which, as we don't suppose that they can afford to keep a Servant, is, perhaps, too few, and then they amount to 450 Men, Women and Children. Again, I will undertake to demonstrate that every Author, from the Time

Time that the Paper is pick'd up in Rags upon the Street, to the Time it makes its Appearance in a Journal, Pamphlet, Book, or any other Form you please, and is sold to the last Purchaser, gives Bread to upwards of a Score of Men. Now, Sir, all those People together, with the Families of the poor Authors themselves, amounting in the whole to 3300 Souls, must be absolutely turn'd upon their Parishes, which, within the Bills of Mortality, are already so much overloaded with Poor, that the House-keepers and Landlords can scarcely find Money to pay the Government their Taxes; and, I say it again, Mr. Broadbottom, if we don't find the Government in Money, how shall we ever be able to assist the Queen of Hungary?

Thus I have given you my poor Thoughts as to this important Matter, and hope that they will tend to the Glory of his Majesty's Arms at home and abroad. But I hope I shall not be mistaken by the Publick, in imagining that I am against a wholesome Restraint upon the Press; no, all I have done is to lay a few Considerations before them, whether it may not be attended with very great Inconveniencies, should the Liberty of Writing be totally suppressed, or, which is the same Thing, should an Author be punish'd for reflecting upon the A——n. I hope I have hereby got the better of the Difficulty I mentioned at my Out-setting, of chusing a proper Subject, because I don't know if I can ever venture to write again upon the same Subject, so I thought it was best to lay hold of it while I could: But don't think that I shall ever be of your Way of thinking, for *Government must be supported and defended*, as it shall ever be, by me, while I can wield a Pen, and while my Name is

TIM. SCRUB.

1743

Craftsman, April 30. N° 879.

EXTRACT from a Pamphlet concerning the extraordinary Bargain for remitting Money for the Forces abroad.

DURING the last War it must be allow'd, that the current Coin of the Kingdom went abroad; and that it still does the same, is visible by the great Plenty of Guineas to be met with in *Holland* and elsewhere. But that those who remitted the publick Money formerly, or those who do, or would do the same now, are the Exporters, is far from being true.

On the contrary, it is well known that this kind of Traffick, or rather Smuggling, is, for the general, carry'd on by Persons of such low Credit, that the Merchant who purchases their Bills upon *Amsterdam*, where they lodge the Money they run, doth not pay for them, till he hath had Advice from thence, that they are accepted. And the Motive to these Adventurers for carrying on the said Traffick, or Smuggling, is a small Profit, which, admitting of a Repetition almost every Fortnight, turns at the Year's End to a very considerable Account.

Whoever, therefore, hath the Advantage of remitting the publick Money, our current Coin will continue to be exported. And in Proportion as Gold rises in its Value, or the Demands on account of the present War increase, the Quantity shipp'd off will be greater than ever.

The Coinage-Price at the Mint, for Example, in Time of Peace, is three Pound seventeen Shillings and Ten-pence Halfpenny per Ounce, which is too high. But the Price of Gold is at present advanced to three Pound nineteen Shillings and Four-pence, and, consequently, the Profit upon Exportation will not fail to induce

induce Individuals to improve their own private Stock, as in other Instances, at the Expence of the Commonwealth. All Laws against the Exportation of Coin are ridiculous, because ineffectual; as we are inform'd by daily Experience, not only in our own Case, but in those of *Spain* and *Portugal* likewise. From the Moment the Profit will answer, or is computed to answer the Hazard, the first fair Wind carries it away.

Besides, if we are to spend 1,850,000*l.* a Year, as we are to do this, in hunting a War on the Continent, when our Trade will no longer answer the extravagant Expences of our Luxury, how can the Account be balanced, except by mortgaging our Estates to Foreigners, or by sending out our Gold and Silver, or both? The latter must supply what is wanting from the former. More or less, the Bullion must go; and whether it is exported under the specious Head of foreign Coin, or our own, either in Specie, or by the safer Expedient of throwing it first into the Melting-Pot, the Conclusion is the same; for the Demand and Profit make it all equal; it being inconceivable, that we should pay away 1,850,000*l.* in foreign Money, without first paying for it with our own; the Standard of which Money, in both Places, is Weight for Weight, Fineness for Fineness, of the same Quantity of Gold or Silver. Whatever Part of this is not supply'd by those who have Money abroad which they want to have here, must be supply'd by Bullion or Specie. And though the Industry and Address of the Merchant will draw the several Sums in Request, to the Place where the Money is wanted, by Bills of Exchange, this is but an Art or Expedient to transfer Gold or Silver from Country to Country, without the Charge or Hazard of transfer-

ing the Metal itself. But though this Art of theirs will serve to answer the reciprocal Demands of different Places upon each other, it cannot be made use of to pay off any Exceedings or Overplus, which may be due upon the Whole; and such Exceedings must ever be made good by Gold or Silver.

Yet farther: It is impossible that our own Gold Coin, considering its Value in respect to Silver Coin, should ever be transported in any considerable Quantities, or allow any considerable Profit, but when we want to pay more Money abroad, than we have Bills to answer; and when such a Demand makes the Exportation of our Coin necessary, the greater the Profit is upon such an Exportation, the more certainly and infallibly it will take Place.

Let me add, that it is immaterial to this Nation, whether Guineas, or the *Portugal* Coin yet current amongst us, goes off first; for though the last, as foreign, may be legally exported, Custom hath naturalized it; and the Want of the vast Sums, at present circulating, would be instantly and heavily felt. And both going out at the same Door, as, if Things continue in their present Situation, they unavoidably must, Necessity will put an End to Prodigality, and we shall soon find ourselves unable to lavish any more such immense Sums for no national End or Purpose. Instances of the Want of Money, and the growing Poverty of the Country we daily hear of; the Profusion of a twenty Year's extravagant Administration, and the Load of an enormous, undiminish'd Debt, are already severely felt and bitterly complain'd of. Whence it is obvious that our wild and romantic Schemes abroad, if we have any Scheme at all, besides that of exporting our Money, are in their last Stage, and will speedily be at their Journey's End.

Universal Spectator, May 7. N^o 761.

In Praise of GAIETY.

Mr. Spectator,

I have said above, that the Country is already impoverish'd, as every Fair and Market in *England* bears Witness; I might have said the same of our Cities too, and even of our Capital; which begins to be sensible, that the great Exportation of our Coin and Bullion for these two last Years, as well as the Cause for which that Exportation hath taken Place, is productive of Calamities, that no foreign Pretence can recompence or excuse. According to the Opinion of some, who either are, or would be in Power, we may still lay on Taxes, and find Funds for running in Debt, in Support of the unnatural Politicks we have been induced to adopt, for some Years yet to come. But the Difficulty of finding Money to answer those Taxes, seems to have never once enter'd into their Consideration, though they found our Circumstances bad, and have render'd them so much worse.

But whatever the Dreams of these Persons may be, these are my waking Thoughts; That if the Nation could ill bear, in its present encumber'd Circumstances, the sending so much Money abroad during the two last Years; the growing Scarcity, which must arise from our being obliged to part with as much in this Year, as in both those, must in a Manner redouble all the Distresses we complain'd so loudly of before; the Price of Gold being already so greatly risen, that there is much Reason to fear, that Specie may soon be wanted to circulate our vast Paper-Credit.

In vain it is to think this Nation can or will much longer countenance this ruinous Scheme, which seems calculated only for the obtaining of private Favour for one Man in the Closet, from Views the most unnatural and unpopular that ever were attempted to be imposed upon it.

I Will venture to affirm, that wherever you meet with Wit, you'll find a Mind turn'd for Gaiety. I don't say that all those who, thro' a mistaken Notion of Gaiety, are accounted sprightly about the Town, have Wit. For it is not Wit that attends upon Gaiety, but Gaiety upon Wit; and (tho' it may seem an odd Assertion) it is no more in every one's Power to be gay, than it is to be witty. A Man must be born with a natural Talent to one, as well as the other. You may find a Fellow that can tag two or three Couplets of Rhimes together, and has got a few Common-Place Compliments, and lively Repartees, set up for a Wit; so you will see one that has a smart Cock with his Hat, a lac'd Coat, and can shew a Receipt for his third Cure, set up for Gaiety. But as I am sure you would not allow the first to be a true Wit, so neither can I grant the second to have a right Notion of Gaiety. Gaiety, properly so call'd, is the *fine qua non* of a fine Gentleman; and, indeed, comprehends in itself a great many excellent Qualifications: A quick Apprehension, a charming Expression, a graceful Turn both of Body and Mind, a Knowledge of most polite Authors, a good-natur'd, generous, courageous Mind. In short, Gaiety is the Soul of an Hero. It is this that makes a Man remarkably agreeable in Company; and it is this (which I own, Mr. *Spectator*, is of the greatest Weight with me) that wins the Esteem of the Fair Sex. It was a Saying of one of the Antients, that a fine Person is a tacit Recommendation. This we find always holds good, but never so remarkable as

when we have any Intercourse with the Fair Sex. *They who* (as Mr. Dryden says) *love themselves in Man, can hardly resist a graceful Person*; how then must they be captivated when in that Case is inclos'd a Soul form'd for Gaiety? 'Tis this that reflects new Grace on his every Motion, Look, Word and Action. Sure of being agreeable in whatever Company he mixes, the Men esteem him, and the Women at least approve of him: But let a graver, solemn Fellow, who has lost his Life among dull Pedants at College, go into any Company, either of his own, or of the Fair Sex, his Look and Manner prejudices them against him. Those Creatures don't live: They move indeed, and eat and drink, but they have no Notion of Life emphatically so call'd. Your mere Country 'Squires are a different Species from these; but I will never allow a Man that spends his whole Time amongst his Dogs, or in his Woods, to have any Idea of Life. Nor can I be more candid to either that Set of People that are for ever plodding in Business, tho' these are more rational Animals than the others, or to those who have never any Thing to do; who, in Prior's Words, *Live a Kind of— as it were*. None of these, I say, live. *They only live, who Life enjoy*: They who are neither overloaded with Business, nor are entirely void of it; who, tho' they may take Pleasure in the Country, can at the same Time converse with a Friend or a Lady, and prefer them to the Company of a Dog or a Horse; who, tho' they are not without Learning, yet are not Bookworms; and who, happy in themselves, make others so too: These are the Gay, the Sprightly, and the Polish'd. For in what does the Pedant differ from any of the dead Authors he reads? In what does the mere 'Squire excel his Hounds? What Odds is there between the

Man of Business and his Shop, his Warehouse, or his Papers? His Body is only the Shop to his Soul; there it lies a heavy, dull, inactive Load: They, therefore, who would taste the Sweets of Life, must have
A Recourse to Sprightliness and Gaiety; they are the Fountains of Pleasure. — Give me this turn of Mind, and give me Time to enjoy the Company of my *Salistus*, and dear *Clarinda*, and I'll look down with Pity on all the World besides.

B I expect you, Mr. *Spectator*, to be very severe on what I have said, but hope you will pardon the light Manner in which I have wrote to you. For if *Longinus* deservedly meets the greatest Praise for having wrote his Treatise on the *Sublime*, in a noble, lofty Style, I hope it won't be accounted a Fault in me, if, in this short Essay in Praise of Gaiety, I appear to have us'd a lighter Way of Writing than ought otherwise to have been made use of towards a Person of your Gravity,
D from,

Your most humble Servant,

PHILEMON.

Old England, May 7. N^o 14.

The APOSTATE PATRIOT self-condemn'd

Mr. Broadbottom,

THAT Men should be so infatuated by their Prejudices and Passions, as to turn a deaf Ear to the best Advice their Friends can offer, is, perhaps, scarce a Wonder, because it happens so frequently: But that they should fly in the Face of their own Reason, act in Opposition to their own Principles, and wilfully forego the Benefit of their own Experience, can scarce be wonder'd at enough, since such a Transgression from Right to Wrong must argue a Departure from common Sense, or common Honesty; and Knave or Fool

Fool are Characters that no Weight of Wealth, or Embroidery of Titles can reconcile to the good Opinion of the World.

I am led into this Reflection, Sir, by the following remarkable Passage in the *Craftsman* of May 16, 1730.

"It has been a common Practice of *Ministers*, who have found themselves going down, to endeavour to secure themselves by *widening their Bottom*, and taking some *leading Men* of the opposite Party into Employment; but this hath seldom had any other Effect than the Ruin of their *Auxiliaries*; for when a *Minister* is sinking under the Weight of *bad Measures*, it is not in the Power of *one or two Men*, who have gain'd Reputation by *opposing* those Measures, to stem the Torrent of Discontent. They may have the Honour of sinking with the *great Man*, if they please; but they cannot support him. What makes the *People*, in such a Case, desire a Change of *Ministers*, is the Hope of seeing an Alteration of *Measures*; and they will rather be *provok'd* than *pacify'd*, when they find the *same Measures* carry'd on by Men, who have been *bought off* from their Interest for that Purpose."

Undispos'd as I am to Panegyric, I cannot transcribe a Passage in which so excellent a Use is made of pass'd Transactions, and so clear an Insight appears into the future, without expressing my high Opinion of both.

It is a proverbial Expression, that what hath been *may be*; but one would think the noble Author before us, had some secret Intimation from his Genius, that what had been *would be*; that this Ministerial Practice of *widening their Bottoms* would come again into Play; that *one or two*, who had gain'd a Reputation by opposing bad Measures, would be *hired* to support *worse*, and that the *People* would be more *provok'd*

than *pacify'd* with a nominal Change. We have already seen with Amazement every one of these Particulars fulfill'd, and from thence are led to depend on the Accomplishment of the rest. The Pleasure of seeing the *Auxiliary* ruin'd with the *Minister* is yet to come; but, as both have equally incurred the Indignation of the Publick, we have Reason to believe that, in due Time, the Buttress will sink under the crazy Building it was rais'd to support.

But we are not to carry our Complaisance too far; and I cannot help admiring, that *he* who was able to foresee so much, should not likewise foresee a little more: For Example, that he himself should be made the Tool to lay this false Foundation, should be *bought off* from his Opposition, should become as odious as ever he had been dear to the People, and should run no small Risque of sinking with the Men, he had, alike vainly, endeavour'd both to ruin and preserve.

Such, however, is the Matter of Fact; and he that could see so clearly into the Conduct of other People, was totally in the Dark with Respect to his own. Infomuch that his Doctrines bear Witness against his Practice, and as loudly and justly condemn the Patriot-Author, as the Minister against whom they were once levell'd.

A double Face, a double Tongue, and a double Heart, are equally abhorrent to the very Nature of Patriotism; nor will the World allow any Man whatever to except himself from the Force of his own Arguments. What is above advanc'd of *one or two Men*, is equally true of all Men; and even *he*, that was once a Patriot, found his whole Importance depended upon his Integrity, and saw them both fall together. And with Respect to the actual Alteration of Measures, it hath been such as could serve only to make an Interest

Interest with those *above* at the Expence of those *below*: Such as demonstrated that the Breath of Popularity was invited only to waſt them into the Port of Favour: Such as help'd to countenance the worſt of thoſe Measures they had before thwarted within Doors, and expos'd without: Such as, inſtead of redreſſing Grievances, inflamed them: Such as made the People bluſh that they had ever been directed by ſuch Leaders; and ſuch as, inſtead of bringing one War to a ſpeedy Iſſue, in which the Inter-eſt and Honour of *Great Britain* were deeply concern'd, bid fair to provoke another, in which neither the one nor the other had any Concern at all.

In whatever Light, therefore, we conſider this diſtinguiſh'd Paſſage, it cannot reflect more Honour on him who could write ſo well, than Diſhonour on him who could act ſo ill; and tho' we revere the Phrophe-t, we are authoriz'd out of his own Mouth to condemn the Politician.

Indeed, were my Advice of any Conſequence, this very Paſſage ſhould be engrav'd on Copper, according to Act of Parliament, together with proper Emblems and Devices, and diſtributed thro' every Village in the Kingdom, that every Freeholder, nay every Inhabitant without Exception, might make uſe of it as a Licence to utter thoſe Diſcontents freely, which, inſtead of being removed, have received ſuch cruel Aggravations.

At leaſt, Mr. *Broadbottom*, it would not be amiſs for you to make it a ſtanding Paragraph in your Paper, as Mr. *D'Anvers* once did the Affair of the *Bank-Contract*, till there is Reaſon to believe, that your Readers have got it by Heart; ſince it is the moſt effectual Juſtification that need be made of your laudable Endeavours to revive the Hopes of an almoſt deſponding Nation, alike

injur'd by the Malice of known Enemies and the Perſidy of falſe Friends.

GIDEON.

Common Senſe, May. 14. N^o 326.

A LUXURY throughout the whole Year.

THE Town is now very thin, and a melancholy, what they call a dead Vacation, is like to continue for ſeven Months longer at leaſt, eſpecially at the Court End of the Town. Indeed the Abſence of the Court and the Army have made ſome Parts of *Weſtminſter* look deſolate, wild, and as if it were wholly depopulated; that Part of this City particularly, in which, within a few Years, ſo many ſuperb Edifices have riſen, that ſeem to vye with the Palaces of Princes, and where, within three Months paſt we ſaw ſo many ſplendid Machines rattling over the Pavements at Midnight, glittering in Gold and Cryſtal; when the grand Buſineſs of the Night was done, when *Ridottos*, *Balls* and *Aſſemblies* were over, and the *Quadrille* Parties were broke up, then I ſay, we ſaw every Street and Square ſhining with the Blaze of Flambeaux, and Chariots dragging their fatigued Maſters and Ladies to their reſpective Morning Slumbers; then every Body appear'd as buſy at Two in the Morning, as the *Exchange* at Two in the Afternoon: We may now behold this uncommercial pleaſurable Place quite deſerted, not a Chariot, hardly a Chair to be ſeen, Bills upon many Doors for letting the whole Houſe or Part, and the Doors and Windows of the reſt quite ſhut up, except perhaps here and there an antiquated *Abigail*, peeping thro' a half-cloſed Saff, who looks like the *Urganda* of ſome enchanted Caſtle, and is left in Town the Supercargo of the Goods in the Manſion.

One would think now, that, with theſe

these fine Folks we have been speaking of, all Luxury was banished the Town at once, or retired to rusticate at least for a while, till the Winter Season of immoderate Gallantry and Joy should return: But the Case is quite otherwise, for now new Scenes of Joy are drawn at once, and as the Spring and a little warm Weather advance, around all this wide and extended Capital, Houses of unusual Elegance and Pleasure are open'd every where; here you are invited by a Silver Ticket, which will introduce you the whole Season to a Midnight Banquet of Musick and Singing, and indulge your Palate with the most costly Wines and delicious Viands; another Bill informs you where you may appear in what Shape you please, make silly Love in a Mask, and be impertinent and idle the whole Night; a third gives Notice you may be treated with Fireworks, besides several others, *de Genere hoc*, too many to particularize; however all of them, notwithstanding the Thinness of the Town, draw in many young People, whose Occupations and Employments detain them here, who, whether they are able or no, will not deny themselves, at any Hazard or Expence, these luxurious Indulgences. This is just our modern Summer Luxury, and grown upon us in a few Years to a surprising Degree. If one of our frugal Forefathers could arise from the Grave, and should behold these Gardens lighted up at Midnight with innumerable Lamps, and see a bright Assembly of beautiful Ladies and well dressed Gentlemen, lolling in gilded Alcoves, and dying away to soft Musick or the Voice of an Eunuch, lulling their Senses into an indolent Oblivion, enervating their Spirits, and killing Reflection and Time in this Manner, would he not conceive that this was the Island of Cyprus, and these were Votaries performing

nightly Sacrifices to *Bacchus* and *Venus*. Thus Luxury attends us thro' the whole Circle of the Year.

There was a Time, and that too within half a Century, when ev'n Members of Parliament were well content with their Families to take good warm Lodgings in a first and second Floor in the *Strand* or *Convent-Garden*; then the honest Country Gentleman was proud to serve his Borough, he trudged down to *Westminster* on Foot, and voted as his Conscience directed him *without Fee or Reward*; and when the Session closed, retired to his Country Seat, and his loving and beloved Neighbours and Tenants, who received one another with the utmost and most sincere Affection.

We may easily remember when a Gentleman possess'd of 1000*l.* a Year was esteem'd a Man of a large Estate, and he was so, as he was able at that Time to maintain his Character in every Appearance with Decency and Honour, to support his Family, pay his Debts, and serve his Country without the least View to his own private Advantage; but alas! since Luxury has so dreadfully increas'd upon us, or rather invaded us, a Gentleman of this Estate is not capable, if he is ambitious of making a fashionable Figure in this Town, to do it without a Place or a Pension.

Luxury is the Disease that this Nation is now labouring under, and is more to be fear'd than the most formidable Foe.—As *Lucan* says of *Rome*,

——— *Sævior armis*
Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciscitur
orbem.

Universal Spectator, May 14. N^o 762.

An instructing Adventure between a young Gentleman and a young Lady.

FRANK Townly was ever (till within these few Months) a very

very great Libertine; and being a Person of a gay Disposition, acquir'd, among his Acquaintance, the Name of a *careless, good humour'd young Fellow*, being the general Epithets the World bestows on that Part of our Sex who are endued with a tolerable Share of Sense and sprightly Conversation. But it was poor *Frank's* Misfortune (as indeed that of too many others) to have the Education and Appetites of a Gentleman, without the Estate: So that the many Actions of his Life, which would have appear'd *genteel* in a Person of Figure, by being *his*, entirely lost their Lustre.

He ever entertain'd a great Passion to be esteem'd an *Admirer* of the *Fair Sex*.—In which (tho', as before observ'd, a *Libertine*) he is so very romantick and unfashionable, that he does not in the least regard the Fortune of the Woman he admires; but her Virtue, good Sense, refin'd Behaviour, &c. are the Ornaments he expatiates on. In short, *Frank* can scarcely behave civil to a Beauty of 20,000*l.* Fortune, who has nought but *that* to recommend her; and thinks himself happy in the agreeable Conversation of a Woman of Sense, tho' but one Degree above a Chambermaid. Whether or not this Fate of his has ever been detrimental to his Interest, I will not pretend to say; or, indeed, if it has, in some minute Articles, I can hardly blame him, since in pursuing it he met with an unexpected Adventure, which has wholly alter'd his irregular Way of Life, and made him, from a profess'd Libertine, become absolutely the Reverse. I shall, without any further Preface, give a short Narrative of his Conversion, which, tho' it may to many appear hardly credible, yet I can ingenuously declare is Matter of Fact.

Some Time ago *Frank* paid a Visit to a Relation in the Country, in

whose House liv'd the amiable *Fidelia*, a young Lady of extraordinary Vivacity and engaging Behaviour. It happen'd one Evening, while in this Place, the Conduct of young Persons of both Sexes was the Topick of their Conversation; *Fidelia* discours'd on that of the young Gentlemen, in a very entertaining and diverting Manner; and the Ladies were left to *Frank*, who treated them for the most Part with great Respect, bestowing no Satire but on those who justly merited it. *Fidelia*, after this *tete a tete* ended, in a jocosse and smiling Manner, spoke as follows: 'I fancy, Mr. *Townly*, we may carry this Subject on a little further to be serviceable to us both, by writing Instructions each for the other, for the future Government of our Lives.' *Frank* readily agreed to the Lady's Proposal, and (coming to Town the next Day) about a Week after receiv'd the following from *Fidelia*.

Before he open'd this Letter, he was not a little overjoy'd, thinking the Ice was thereby broke for a very gallant literary Correspondence. He never reflected, that the Want of a Fortune to support him, in the Way of Life he chose to live in, naturally made the Whole of his Actions obvious to the View of the World; nor even had a Thought, that *Fidelia's* Intimacy in his Family had caused her to be acquainted with his several Failings; but that she fully was, appeared to him on the Perusal of her Letter, which was as follows.

Instructions for Mr. FRANCIS TOWNLY.

1. **S**TUDY your Faults and mend them; never think yourself too old to grow good.

2. Go to Church at least once a Week, and as much as possible practise what you hear.

3. Never

3. Never lie out of your own Lodgings, without Business oblige you.

4. Drink a chearful Glas with a Friend, but not to Excess; for that will lead you into many other Vices.

5. Be not over-generous; but keep a Friend in your own Pocket, and you'll always find Friends elsewhere.

6. Frequent not the Company of Women of the Town; for (as Solomon in the 5th Chapter of Proverbs says) *The Lips of a strange Woman drop as a Honey-Comb, and her Mouth is smoother than Oil: But her End is bitter as Worm-wood, sharp as a two-edged Sword; her Feet go down to Death, her Steps take hold on Hell. Remove thy Way far from her, and come not near the Door of her House; lest thou give thine Honour unto others, and thy Years unto the Cruel; and thou mourn at the last, when thy Flesh and thy Body are consum'd; and say, Why have I hated Instruction, and my Heart despised Reproof? Which that you may never have Occasion to say, is, Sir, the sincere Wish of*

Your Friend and Servant,

FIDELIA.

Tho' Frank was at first very much surpris'd at the Stile of this Billet-doux; yet when he seriously recollected the several Actions of his Life, he resolv'd to govern his future Conduct, pursuant to the Rules laid down by his fair Monitor: And in Consequence of this Resolution he wrote the following Letter

To Miss *****

MADAM,

PERMIT me hereby to return you my unfeign'd Thanks for the great Favour you've conferr'd on me, by sending me the Instructions I Yesterday receiv'd; and give me leave to assure you, tho' I have receiv'd much Advice from Friends,

and read much more in Authors, yet nothing e'er gave me half the serious Thoughts those few Lines from you have done. I cannot avoid, on this Occasion, giving you the Praise in particular, which Sir A Harry Wildair does to Women of Virtue in general:

In vain are musty morals taught in schools,
By rigid teachers, and as rigid rules;
Where virtue with a frowning aspect stands,
And frights the pupil from its rough commands.

But woman,
Charming woman! can true converts make,
We love the precepts for the teacher's sake;
Virtue in them appears so bright, so gay,
We hear with transport, and with pride obey.
Farquhar's Constant Couple.

When I left ***** I promis'd to send you some Instructions in Return, which (as I well know you are an utter Enemy to Compliments) I shall, without further Ceremony, proceed to set down, according to my weak Capacity, as follows:

1. Let me advise you to bear with slight Affronts, in the most decent and genteel Manner, by not taking the least Notice of the Authors. Avoid Calumny, nay even Tea-Table Scandal, and never suffer Virtue, in the minutest Circumstance, to be traduced in your Company, without expressing your Resentment.

2. So may you avoid many Impertinencies; for 'tis the distinguish'd Mark of a Coxcomb, to imagine a Woman, who'll patiently hear what is vicious, will, with small Persuasions, follow what is not virtuous.

3. Permit not the Address of any Man, till you are fully convinced his Intentions are honourable: I am sensible I need not advise you to shun his Company immediately after you discover they are not.—If he at first appears a just Lover, and after a dishonest one, so much the worse.

4. Hold no Conversation with him, tho', when repuls'd, he pretends he'll change his vicious Principles, and make a faithful Husband: For

a Man, who ever thought it in his Power to make a Woman of Virtue swerve from her Rules, is incapable of making that identical Woman happy. At first, indeed, he may promise fair; but as Sensuality was the only Motive of his Love, that indulg'd, the tender Husband relapses into the former Brute.

3. Encourage not different Suitors; but if more than one offer, put on neither the Air of a Coquette or a Prude. If you find you cannot esteem them, flatter them not with vain Hopes. If you can, discharge all but the Man you propose to make happy; and then, tho' Chance may disappoint you, you'll be valued for your Sincerity.

4. Be sure not to wed below your Circumstances, nor to a Man of immense Wealth, who is covetous; rather than to either of these, to one of an Equality. The first, if he loves you well as Man can do, as there are so many Vicissitudes in human Affairs, may very probably be render'd incapable to maintain you: And then, Poverty is so known an Enemy to Love, that mutual Harmony is soon by that reduced to mutual Discord. And a miserable Wretch, who rolls in Wealth, frequently after Possession esteems his Consort as his Servant, divorces his Affections from her, and bestows them only on his Treasure.

5. If a Man of singular Virtue, blest with a chearful and agreeable Temper (tho' his Person may not be altogether so amiable) of Fortune sufficient to despise the common Frowns of the World, should offer his Respect in a decent and becoming Manner, reject him not, but meet his disinterested Passion with a sincere and grateful Return, and render yourself happy in an Alliance with his Virtues.

Happy man & whoe'er he is,
Obtain'd by heav'n, to reap the bliss,
Which virtue, truth and solid sense,
(Best charms of woman!) can dispense:

When join'd with him, may ev'ry hour
Upon your days new pleasures shower;
Pleasures, whose effects may last,
When youth and age, and life are past.

Thus, Madam, at your Commands, you see I've performed my Promise, and desire you'd suffer me to subscribe myself

*An Admirer of your Virtue,
And grateful
Humble Servant,
FRANCIS TOWNLY.*

Craftsman, May 14. N° 331.

*Two Instances of the Change in Men
from their becoming the Favourites
of Princes.*

S I R,

I Believe there are no where more flagrant Instances of the fatal Effects attending the Misapplication of Favour by a Prince, and the Misuse of it by a Favourite, than those which may be found in our own History; tho' in the History, I believe I may say, of every Nation, we may observe a Sort of Fatality in the Delegation of Power; that it makes a thorough Change in the whole Man, as if it was impossible solely to enjoy the Favour of a Prince and retain our Virtue. Are then Favour and Virtue incompatible? Or is it, that the Rank and Power, to which a Favourite is raised, exposes to View Vices which were not distinguish'd in an humbler State? Whatever is the Reason for this Alteration, on becoming the sole Favourite of a Sovereign, the Change has been almost constant, and Men, who have given many signal Proofs of Virtue, before their Exaltation, have become the Reverse of their former selves, and seldom escaped being the Victims of publick Resentment; which is proved by many Instances from the Chronicles, both of our own and of other Nations.

We have two flagrant Examples

of this transmuting Power in the Rays of a Sovereign's Favour, in one and the same Reign, that of Henry III. who himself was sensible of the galling Effects of giving himself up to the Management of a Favourite, entrusting his Power in the Hands of a Minister, and submitting to become a Puppet King, who spoke but thro' his Lips, and acted but as he directed the Wires to give him Motion. But I shall omit the fatal Consequence of this Weakness in Sovereigns, and, by the two Examples I have mentioned, make good the Position I have laid down, that the almost constant Effect of royal Favour is a thorough Change of the Man, at least to outward Appearance, &c. for none but God can see the Heart, and as I have already hinted, Beams of Favour may only draw forth, and set to View these Vices which lay lurking there, and were only artfully conceal'd.

Every one knows, who is acquainted with the *English* History, in what a desolate State *K. John* left his Kingdom; divided in itself; a great Part of it brought under the Dominion of a foreign Prince, supported not only by a Number of the revolted Nobility, but by an Army of his own Nation, which threaten'd the Conquest of the Whole. The Wisdom, steady Loyalty and Bravery of the Earl of *Pembroke*, seconded by the Bishop of *Winchester* and *Hubert de Burgh*, turn'd the Scale, placed the Crown on the Head of the native and lawful Prince, united the *English*, recover'd the conquer'd Towns and Counties, and clear'd the Kingdom of foreign Enemies. *Hubert de Burgh* was a Soldier from his Infancy; of great Reputation for his Courage, Vigilance and Experience; nor was he less remarkable for his Loyalty. It was he, who first check'd the Course of the Invader's Arms, and

turn'd the Scale of Victory in Favour of his Prince and Country, whose Interests he would not desert, to save the Life of a Brother, whom he tenderly loved. This is a noble Example for Imitation: Those, who have not before read it, will be pleased; those, who have, cannot be displeased at my relating it, as it comes up to the Fortitude of a *Roman* Patriot.

Hubert was Governor of *Dover* Castle, which he held by the Commission, and defended for the Interest of his lawful Prince. This Castle, *Lewis*, Son of *Philip* King of *France*, call'd in by the Rebel Barons, besieged; but the brave Defence made by the Governor baffled all his Efforts, and made him despair of Success. The Prince had Prisoner in his Army *Thomas de Burgh*, Brother of *Hubert*, to whom he sent Word, that he would immediately strike off the Head of his Prisoner, if he did not surrender. The brave Governor return'd this memorable Answer: *I had rather be reproach'd with Want of natural Affection for a Brother, than of Loyalty to my Sovereign.* *Lewis* was too generous to put his Threats in Execution, and finding *Hubert* Proof against all Attempts, rais'd the Siege. *Hubert*, after this, destroy'd the *French* Fleet bringing Succours to their Countrymen, and punish'd, as it merited, the Treason of an *English* Traitor, who commanded it, and offer'd him very large Sums, but in vain, to redeem his Life. This Defeat entirely ruin'd the *French*, and fix'd *Henry* on his Throne. Who would suspect that this generous Man, this Man so zealous for his Country, would ever, by his Avarice, and by endeavouring to deprive her of her Immunities, change her Love and Esteem to Hate and Contempt? Yet such was the Effect of royal Favour.

After the Death of the Earl of
K k 2 *Pembroke*,

Pembroke, Regent, the Care of the King and Kingdom was entrusted to the Bishop of *Winchester* and *Hubert de Burgh*. To the former was committed the Education of his Majesty, and the latter was made Lord Chief Justice. They shew'd themselves equal to, and worthy of the Trust during the King's Minority, and while they were a Check to each other; but a Jealousy arising, by each endeavouring to engross the sole Favour of his Sovereign, come to Age of Maturity, *Hubert* took the readier Way to succeed, and get rid of his Rival, by flattering the Passions of his Prince; and that which was most predominant being the Love of Money, not to hoard, but to squander, he attack'd the Liberties of the People, to gratify this Weakness of his Prince, by making him revoke the *Charta Forestæ*, which he had confirm'd, and which the People purchased again with great Sum. This Step so ingratiated him with the King, that he found no Difficulty to remove the Bishop, who, like a prudent Man, gave up a Place he perceived no longer tenable. In the Absence of the Bishop, who left *England*, *de Burgh's* Power became unlimited, as indeed was the King's Favour, who made him Earl of *Kent*, shower'd Riches upon, and gave him such an Ascendant, that it was suspected to be the Effect of Magick; so great was this Ascendant over the King, and so intent was *de Burgh* on the building up his own Fortune, and the establishing his own Power, that he made his Master lose the Opportunity offered by a Minority in *France*, and a Division between the Regent and the Princes of the Blood combined against her, of recovering what had been ravish'd from the Crown of *England* in the Reign of *John*. *G* Nay, when the *Norman* Nobility, of the most considerable Figure, invited *Henry* to take Possession of that his

ancient Patrimony, *de Burgh* opposed it; and when the King, on the pressing Instances of the Duke of *Britanny*, resolv'd upon the Expedition, had rais'd a formidable Army, with which he was ready to embark A for *Normandy*, *de Burgh* ruin'd all his Measures, by preventing the necessary Ships being in Readiness. So far did the Regent's Gold prevail over his former publick Spirit and Loyalty, which neither Affection for a Brother threaten'd with immediate B Death, nor the Offers of Gold and Honours (at least of Title and Rank) could stagger. In a Word, *de Burgh* gain'd by the Regent's Bribes, baffled all Endeavours used to recover that Duchy, ready to receive him, even when the King had an C Army on the Continent, and prevail'd on his Master to return, tho' with the Shipwreck of his Honour, after having drain'd his Coffers, and become contemptible in the Eyes of his Subjects, who openly censur'd his Conduct; the Consequence of which D is foreign to my present Subject.

At length, *de Burgh*, who had been long the Object of publick Hatred, became the Victim of publick Resentment, and his Overthrow began by the very Man he had supplanted, to engross to himself the royal Favour. The Bishop of *Winchester*, return'd to *England*, was the first who attack'd him. He in his Turn, having removed *de Burgh*, became King *de Facto*, while *Henry* was no more than a nominal Sovereign under his Direction. His Exaltation was not more sudden than his Change of Temper, shewing even less Modesty, less Moderation in his Use, or rather Abuse of Power, than had *de Burgh*. Hardly were the Murmurs of the People appeas'd by the Disgrace of the last Favourite, but they were revived and grew louder by the Conduct of the new one; so far was he from being moved by the Example of *de Burgh's* Fall, that,

treating the *English* in a Manner in-
portable to the Genius of the Na-
tion, he hasten'd his own, which the
King, by the Interposition of the royal
Authority, vainly endeavouring to
prevent, caused a Conspiracy against
himself, in which his own Brother
was the chief, tho' not the first.
They began by an Address to the
King, laying before him their Griev-
ances; and had it not been for the
Pride and Want of Policy in
the Favourite, the Malecontents
might have been pacify'd, instead of
being driven to take Arms against
their Sovereign; which could not
be justify'd by any Misconduct of his,
or by any Grievance of the Subject.
The Minister neglected nothing
to support his Power, and provide
for his own Security, whether by o-
pen Force or the basest Treachery;
and, by Surprise, he made the King
an Accomplice in a foul Murder,
that of the Earl Marshal; but all
did not avail him, the Stream was
too strong for him to stem; he was
driven from the Court, after having
embroil'd the Nation by lighting up
a Civil War, and was confined to
his See, where he finish'd his Days,
without more intermeddling in pub-
lic Affairs.

This Prelate, before he became a
Favourite, was the Object of the
People's Veneration; and after that
period, became, by his Pride and
Self-Interest, that of their Hate.
Before he was a Bishop, he had the
Reputation of a good Soldier; and
when he received the Mitre, he was
a great Example of Piety, as he
had been of Intrepidity. While he
had the joint Management of Affairs
with *Hubert de Burgh*, he was ap-
praised as an able and upright Mi-
nister; when he became sole Favou-
rite, he was abhorr'd as a partial, a
mighty, self-interested Spirit, who
trampled under Foot the Laws, in-
fringed the Liberties of the People,
placed all Places of Trust and Profit to
his own Creatures, and suffer'd no o-

thers to approach the Person of the
King.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Find so excellent a Character of that Wor-
thy Prelate lately deceas'd (*Dr. Hough*,
Bishop of *Worcester*) in the *Letters from a*
Persian in England to his Friend at Ispahan,
that your inserting it, I believe, will be very
acceptable to most of your Readers, and shew
that something more is requisite to make a
good Bishop than being the Tool of a Minister.

SELIM to MIRZA, at Ispahan,
From London.

I Went with my Country Friend, some
Days ago, to make a Visit in a neigh-
bouring Country, to the Prelate of that Dio-
cese: His Character is so extraordinary, that
not to give it to thee, would be departing
from the Rule I have laid down, to let no-
thing that is singular escape my Notice. In
the first Place, he resides constantly on his
Diocese, and has done so for many Years:
He asks nothing of the Court for himself or
Family: He hoards up no Wealth for his
Relations, but lays out the Revenues of his
See in a decent Hospitality, and a Charity
devoid of Ostentation. At his first Entrance
into the World, he distinguish'd himself by
a Zeal for the Liberty of his Country, and
had a considerable Share in bringing on the
Revolution that preserv'd it. His Principles
never alter'd by his Preferment: He never
prostituted his Pen, nor debas'd his Character
by Party Disputes or blind Compliances. As
he is at too great a Distance from the Scene
of Action, to judge himself of what is do-
ing, he has not thought fit to put his Con-
science in the keeping of another. Tho' he is
serious in the Belief of his Religion, he is
moderate to all who differ from him: He
knows no Distinction of Party, but extends
his good Offices alike to Whig and Tory; a
Friend to Virtue under any Denomination;
an Enemy to Vice under any Colours. His
Health and old Age are the Effects of a
temperate Life and a quiet Conscience: Tho'
he has now some Years above Fourscore, no
body ever thought he liv'd too long, unless
it was out of an Impatience to succeed him.

This excellent Person entertain'd me with
the greatest Humanity, and seem'd to take
a particular Delight in being useful and in-
structive to a Stranger. To tell the Truth,
Mirza, I was so affected with the Piety and
Virtue of this Teacher; the Christian Reli-
gion appear'd to me so amiable in his Cha-
racter and Manners, that if the Force of E-
ducation had not rooted *Mobism* in my
Heart, he would certainly have made a Con-
vert of me.

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood Dec. 31, 1741, and Dec. 31, 1742.

EXCHEQUER.

	Amount of the National Debt on Dec. 31, 1741.	Increased between Dec. 31, 1741 and Dec. 31, 1742.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the National Debt on Dec. 31, 1742.
ANNUITIES for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed, and unsubscribed to the S. S. Company	L. 1836275 s. 17 d. 3	L.	L. 1200	L. 1836275 s. 17 d. 3
Annunities for Lives, with the Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed	108100			108100
Ditto for 2 and 3 Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths	108647 s. 2 d. 3		1200	107447 s. 1 d. 3
Ditto at 9l. per C. for short Terms	161108 s. 6 d. 8		109290	
Ditto on Lottery 1710, for Ditto	109290			
Ditto on Plate-Act 6 Geo. I. Regis	312000			312000
Ditto for Newis and St. Christopher's Debentures, at 3l. per Cent. per Annum.	37821 s. 5 d. 1			37821 s. 5 d. 1
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per Cent. 1731.	400000			400000
Ditto at 3l. per Cent. 1736, charged on the Sinking Fund	600000			600000
Ditto 1738. charged on Ditto	300000			300000
Duties on Salt continued 1735	397500		169500	228000
Ditto further continued 1741	1200000			1200000
Exchequer Bills made out at Interest of old Bills exchanged.	2200			2200
Ditto on Victuallers Act 1726	481400			481400
Ditto charged on the Duties on Sweets 1737	499600			499600
The Land Taxes and the Duties on Malt being annual Grants, are not charged in this Account, nor the 100,000l. charged upon the Deductions of 6d. per Pound on Pensions, &c.				
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By two Acts of Parliament 9 Will. III. and two other Acts 6 and 9 Anne Regina	3200000			3200000
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original Fund at 6 per Cent. until Aug. 1, 1743	1600000			1600000
On Ditto,—and with the foregoing Sum will bear an Interest at 3 per Cent. from Aug. 1743.		1600000		1600000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills, 3 Geo. I. Regis.	500000			500000
Purchased of the S. S. Company	4000000			4000000
Annunities at 4l. per Cent. charged on the Duties on Coals, &c. since Lady Day 1719	1750000			1750000
Ditto charged on the Surplus of the Funds for Lottery 1714	1250000			1250000
Ditto at 3l. per Cent. for Lottery 1731	800000			800000
Ditto at 3l. per Cent. 1743 charged on the Sinking Fund		800000		800000
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their Capital Stock and Annunities 9 Geo. I. Regis	27302203 s. 5 d. 2			27302203 s. 5 d. 2
	46956146 s. 3 d. 5	2400000	441098 s. 6 d. 8	48915047 s. 16 d. 9

ACCOUNT of the SINKING FUND. 247

ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1742,
and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the
said Fund has been applied.

[illegible]

Common Sense, May 21. N^o 327.

In a Discourse on Eloquence this Writer has the following Passage.

THERE is a Sort of rough, manly Eloquence, which has a lively and natural Energy, and affects more than the most elaborate Periods that smell strong of the Lamp. Of this Kind particularly are the publick Speeches of K. Charles II. in the Beginning of his Reign, after his Restoration. This Prince is allow'd to have had as much good Sense, good Nature and Wit as any Person in his Dominions; we are delighted and surpriz'd to see with what a frank, artless, and unreserv'd Air he addresses his first Parliament. After the Punishment of the Chiefs of the Regicides, it was highly necessary, in order to quiet the Minds of the People, that an Act of Oblivion and Indemnity should pass; he begins with this and presses it warmly, and then delivers himself in the following remarkable blunt Piece of Oratory.

"Never King valued himself more on the Affections of his People than I do, nor do I know a better Way to make myself sure of your Affections than by being just and kind to you all: And while I am so, I pray let the World see that I am possess'd of your Affections. For your Poll-Bill I thank you as much as if the Money were to come into my own Coffers; and wish with all my Heart it may amount to as much Money as you reckon upon.——I pray very earnestly, that as fast as Money comes in, you will discharge the great Burden of the Navy, and disband the Army as fast as you can, and till you can disband them, make Provision for their Supply. I conjure you, as you love me, let me no more hear the Noise of *Free Quarter*, which will be imputed to my Want of Care and Government, how innocent soever I am. I am so confident of your Affections, that I will not move you in any Thing that immediately relates to myself: And yet I must tell you, that I am not richer, that is, I have not so much Money in my Purse as when I came to you. The Truth is, I have lived principally ever since upon what I brought with me, which was indeed your Money; you sent it me, and I thank you for it. The weekly Expence of the Navy eats up all you have given me by the Bill of Tonnage and Poundage: Nor have I been able to give my Brothers one Shilling since I came into England, nor keep any Table in my House but where I eat myself. And that which troubles me most, is, to see many of you come to me at *Whitehall*, and to think you must go somewhere else to seek a Dinner. I do not mention these Things as what very much troubles me: Do

but take Care of the Publick, and for what is necessary for the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, and take your own Time for my own Particular, which I am sure you will provide for with as much Affection and Frankness as I can desire."

This plain, manly Address, wherein the Sentiments of his Heart are laid before his Parliament without any Reserve, differs very widely from the Art and Craft he was forced to make use of in the Middle and latter Part of his Reign.

Old England, May 21. N^o 16.

Considerations on the several Articles of NATIONAL EXPENCE.

THE many Wrecks of Reputation and Honour that now appear floating upon the Current of publick Favour, are in my Opinion, a strong Security to the Nation, that the Gentlemen now in the Opposition will avoid the Shelves and Rocks, upon which the Honour and Characters of their Predecessors have been split; since it is now evident that the Possession of popular Esteem can only be ensur'd by Perseverance in Virtue, and that no Reputation, no past Merits can save the Apostate from sinking into the lowest Pit of universal Detestation.

As the Weakness of the Councils, the Madness of the Conduct, and the irreconcilable Difference among certain Persons make it very probable, that an Event is at hand, in which those who are now in the Opposition, will be put to the Trial whether they mean what they pretend; so we think it fit as well as prudent to let them know what we imagine the publick expects at their Hands, when they shall again have that Game to play which the Folly and Treachery of others gave up. This we do the rather that it may make it appear we are under no personal Ties to any Set of Men, and that we will write with double Acrimony against those who now are our Friends, should they pursue the same Conduct with those who have declar'd themselves our Enemies.

The most proper Method which we can think of to execute their Plan is, by laying before the Publick the several Branches of Mismanagement in which the present Ministry have imitated or outdone their Predecessors: But before we enter upon this Province we put in this Caveat, That we look upon Practice and Custom to be no Authority for the Continuance of an Abuse.

As we will avoid entering upon any altered Points, so we shall make no Remarks upon the first Article of National Expence which generally occurs, I mean that of 2,080,000*l.* granted this and the last Year for 40,000 Seamen. We shall not examine whether

whether these 40,000 Seamen, employed against a weak and despicable Enemy, have done the least Service adequate to so great a Sum: But when we come to examine this Article in the minute Detail, which we propose, we doubt not opening some Facts which may be worthy the Consideration of the Publick on this Head. For the same Reason we have given above, we shall pass over the 34,763*l.* 5*s.* granted for defraying the Charge of 16,359 effective Men to be employed in *Flinders*; nor shall we attempt to shew the Folly of employing one Man in such a Service. The next Article of Expence is 647,862*l.* 10*s.* for maintaining 23,610 effective Men. All we shall observe on this Article is, that this is double the Number of Forces which some Gentlemen, who are now in the Administration, while in the Opposition, ever admitted to be necessary for the Safety, consistent with the Liberties of this Country. I believe it is notoriously true, and will appear upon the Muster-rolls of the Army, that eight Parts in ten of our Marines were destroyed in the fatal Expedition to *Carthage*, and yet I find the same Sum granted for maintaining 11,550 Marines this Year as there was the last. It becomes then a natural Question here, to ask what became of this Sum last Year, since it is certain it could never be apply'd towards paying Men who were not in being? And another Question is, whether the Corps, for maintaining which this great Sum is given, is yet compleated? Nay, I may venture to appeal to the Testimony of the Gentlemen who were employ'd in that Service, whether there are now actually on Foot above one Half effective Men of the Number voted by P——, tho' that Service within these two Years has cost the Nation 412,507*l.* 10*s.* As we have already taken Notice, it is no Excuse to say that it has been the Practice and Custom for that Ad—— to account with the Nation for half compleated Corps, in the same Manner as if they were compleat; for if it has been a Custom, it is a palpable Abuse, and picks the Pocket of the Nation just of so much Money. The Money granted for defraying the Expence of 5513 Horse, and 10,755 Foot of the Troops of *Hanover*, amounting to 265,191*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* 17. together with the Sum of 392,697*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* for defraying the Charge of the said Troops from Dec. 26, 1742, to Dec. 25, 1743, together with the other great Sums payable to Foreigners, have been already so often taken Notice of in several excellent Speeches and Pamphlets on that Subject, that it would be to no Purpose to revive that Dispute in this Paper.

The next Article of Expence which we think extremely well worthy of the Consideration of the Publick, is that of the Ordinary of the Navy, which I find this and

the last Year amounts each Year to 188,558*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* And whoever considers this Sum, and reflects on the Nature of the Service for which it is granted, must be astonished at the Liberality of the P——. The Nation, I believe, has now more Ships in Commission, and actually at Sea, than ever was known, and therefore this Article for the Ordinary of the Navy ought to receive a proportionable Abatement. I believe no body will dispute that the Navy was full in as good Repair, if not in much better, during the last great War, as it is now; and yet I find a vast Disproportion betwixt the Sum then granted for this Service, and that granted in this and the last Year. In the Year 1702, and 1703, when we had the same Number of Seamen, the Ordinary of the Navy amounted to 129,314*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* but then it would appear that this Sum was so much larger than what the Service required, that in the Year 1704 no Money at all was granted for this Service; so that in effect it cost the Nation for these three Years not above 86,209*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* a Year; but we are to remember, that we had then a *Godolphin* at the Head of the Administration. The next Year, which was 1705, 100,000*l.* was granted for the Ordinary of the Navy, and from thence to the Year 1712, 120,000*l.* was granted annually for that Service. From this short View it appears, that making an Allowance for all reasonable Perquisites, &c. 110,000*l.* might, if properly and honestly apply'd, defray the whole of this Service; so that in reality, within those two Years, about 157,513*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* has been sunk *somewhere*. This is the more apparent, when we consider that in the Year 1719, when the late Earl of *Stanhope* was at the Head of the Administration, tho' we had little more than one Fourth of the Ships in Commission at that Time of what we have at present, the Ordinary of the Navy amounted to no more than 187,638*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* 2*g.* But the Abuses from which this prodigious Sinking upon the Nation proceeds shall be the Subject of more particular Consideration hereafter.

The Bounds of this Paper will not admit of my comprehending in it a View of the Money granted for other Branches of publick Service, which I must defer to another Opportunity. In the mean Time I doubt not, from the Specimen already exhibited, my Reader imagines that he hears this unhappy Country complaining, in the Words of the Royal Psalmist, That

It is not an open Enemy that has done me this Dishonour, for then I could have borne it.

Neither was it mine Adversary that did magnify himself against me, for then peradventure I would have bid myself from him.

But it was even thou, my Companion, my Guide, and mine own familiar Friend.

The Pleasures of REFLECTION.

[Continued from p. 147.]

IF after study, with some chosen friend,
The weary'd mind you're willing to unbend;

Whether we stray along the open streets,
Or publick walks, or more retir'd retreats,
Some curious garden, some enchanting grove,
Or thro' the verdant mead, delight to rove,—
Whatever scene of pleasure we select,
Whatever way, our wand'ring steps direct,
Those pleasing pains we cannot, sure, repent,
That vig'rous health advance, and sweet content.

On horie-back, if dispos'd to take the air,
To some sweet, neighb'ring hamlet we repair,
Or, to some pleasing vill by water go,
Or love to bathe, where limpid streams do flow;

Or, whether we, for pastime, or for food,
With angling catch the silent, scaly brood:
What roads, what towns, what villages invite!
What rivers give, each diff'rent way, delight!
Fair *Woodstock* here, O! let my fancy view,
Newnham, and *Abingdon*, and *Islip* too;
The charming *Charwell*, here too let me name,
The gentle *Isis*, and the winding *Tbame*.

Or, if melodious strains our fancy suit,
The sprightly fiddle, or soft breathing flute,
Or sweet spinnet, or nobler harp-cord,
To flagging students rare relief afford.
His hand, each artist willing to compleat,
At frequent concerts gladly goes to meet
Some choice harmonious brethren of the string,
Where, now, fine fav'rite airs they jointly sing,
Now, in all parts, new compositions play,
And social converse crowns the joyful day.

But, who can meetly celebrate in rhyme,
The musical triumph of that time?—
That dear, dear time!—when I on arts intent,
My happy, halcyon-days in *Oxford* spent*.
Thy songs, O *Powell*, what could e'er surpass,
When sweetly join'd with symphony, and
Thee, wondrous *Waring*! still, methinks,
I hear;

Judicious *Goodson* still enchants mine ear.
Your soft vibrations, and melodious trills,
Ev'n to this day, my lively fancy feels.
The *Graces* thus, 'tis said, link'd arm in arm,
United heretofore their triple charm;
And, with surprising symmetry of parts,
Were wont to move, and captivate all hearts.

Colours,—when fine performances appear,—
No less can charm the eye, than sounds the ear.
Good hands, in both capacities we prize,
Unless we're destitute of ears and eyes.
When, thro' the picture-gallery, we pass,
And there admiring view each diff'rent face,
Vandyke and *Lely* there, with *Kneller*, lay
Such spells, we've hardly pow'r to get away.

Painters new life to benefactors give:
Great *Ormond* there, and *Laud* for ever live,
Of founders too the never-dying fame,
Immortalizing pencils there proclaim.
Men of great learning, piety, and parts,
And peerless masters of prodigious arts,
Here shew their awful forms: These, these
are they,

To whom, profound respect, posterity shall
But O! when *Ma'd'len's* altar-piece we
view,

And at the same time, hear an anthem too,
Musick and *painting*, there, their charms unite,
And give the mind ineffable delight.

How, when we hear the organ's solemn
sound,

Does our rais'd heart from earth to heav'n
When we behold the dear, depicted wall,
How seem we then caught up with raptur'd
Paul!

Th' archangel's mighty trumpet, how seem to
And the great Judge of all the world reverse!

Now, to the grand *Sheldonian* theatre,
Suppose,—at least, in fancy,—we repair.

The noble structure, how do all admire!
What lofty thoughts, the painted roof inspire!
There first, the wond'rous work we view;—
and then,

Gaze on the portrait of unrival'd *Wren*.

To *Ashmole's* sweet museum, if they step,
What pleasures, there, do virtuoso's reap!
What curious things do there our eyes explore,
Where art and nature lavish all their store!
There *Whiteside* too, with philosophick skill,
Was wont, e'erwhile, the wond'ring mind to fill,

And richly feast observant, curious eyes,
With neat experiments, and sweet surprise.

Nor are we less agreeably amus'd
With the mysterious arts in printing us'd.
Pleas'd with the beauteous edifice, we gaze;
And well the work there done deserves our
praise.

The curious types a strong impression leave,
Types, that expert compilers interweave.
Here, in the *Muse's* mint the printer coils
The precious oar of orthodox divines;
And, by his skill, diffusively imparts
The choicest stores of lit'rature and arts.
For, sure, the learned World must needs
confess

The noble products of the *Oxford-press*.
Nor stands far hence that venerable dome,
Where theologic disputants do come.
Great *Potter* then did worthily preside;
The knottiest points his eloquence untied:
Potter!—of *Oxon* once, of *Lambeth* now }
the pride.

Or if in *Indian-ink* we take delight,
And love to draw, sometimes, in black and
white,

With curious cuts the picture-shops are stor'd,
Which, by the connoisseurs, are oft explor'd
There

* The Author left the University in 1726.

There, we designs, sweet, nat'ral, graceful,
bold,

From *Raphael*, *Rubens*, and *Le Brun*, behold.

There, *Mexxotintos*, numerous and neat,

Admiring eyes, in grateful manner, greet.

Sometimes, with eager pace, and chearful
air,

We to some noted *Bookseller's* repair,

The various pamphlets on the counter view,

And still are entertain'd with something new.

But, if we talk of *books*, how can we chuse

To mention, O my kind, reminding Muse,

Those lovely *libraries*, with care and cost

Selected, which the *colleges* can boast?

Especially, the grand *Bodleian* pile,

That noblest treasure of our *British* isle.

Which way so'er the learned vista's chang'd,

Books upon books, in *infinitum*, rang'd,

Richly regale the most insatiate eye,

And, with the *Vatican* itself may vye.

There, numerous arts and sciences abound;

And there, the rarest *manuscripts* are found:

From whence that prying antiquarian, *Hearne*,

What had been done in time of yore, cou'd
learn.

But ah! too hard a task is undertook:

Barely to speak of *all*, wou'd swell into
a book.

[To be continued.]

Translation of the Poem, intitled, *Carmen
Pastorale in Vallem amœnissimam prope
Scardeburiam, &c. in our Magazine for
October last, p. 510.**

WHENE'ER a cool retreat moves my
desire,

I straight to *Darwent's* shady banks retire.

† *Tempe's* gay vale, with *Peneus* flowing through,

Yields not more pleasure or a finer view.

All elements and forms prove the first Cause,

And the great wisdom of all nature's laws.

Supplies for new creation never fail,

For tho' all compounds are by nature frail,

Yet, when dissolv'd, their principles remain,

And soon make part of other forms again.

The fate, that life ordains, does death decree,

All things are subject unto destiny. [place,

The old flocks die, the young supply their

And these in turn give way to their own race.

The *zone* of *Venus*, which incircles round,

Imparts (some say) a myst'ry most profound.

To ev'ry atom is a form assign'd,

An object is but atoms well combin'd:

We of their forms the subtle force explore,

And ev'ry nerve declares their active pow'r.

Come, sacred *Nine*, (let *Phæbus* lead the way)

And *Darwent's* praises with the *groves* display.

Four miles in length the valley doth extend,

And a fair village hath at either end:

Hakenes lies on the north, whose pleasant
fight,

And river gliding by, give great delight;

Full seven vales in this one vill unite.

A monast'ry had long been founded there,

But in the common ruin had its share;

When pow'r supreme did justly disavow

All false religions introduc'd for true.

Aton lies on the south; eastward arise

Scarborough's proud tow'rs; beyond are sea and
skies.

On th' west great waists and barren deserts lie,

No buildings you, save some few cots, descry.

Here † *Pan*, half god, half goat, a mixture

strange,

Hath many times of old appear'd to range;

‖ *Diana* too attended by each *Grace*,

Hath the wild deer sometimes been seen to

chafe,

And other *sylvan deities* have been,

As well as *river-gods*, by mortals seen.

All things some measure of that soul contain,

Which doth the world and universe sustain.

Here grows the *British* strength, the sacred
oak,

A bulwark sure anent a foreign yoke.

The *Roman* of its leaves receiv'd a § crown,

Who for another's life had risk'd his own.

The ** *Druids* to their gods their homage
paid

Under this tree; immortals love the shade.

There's no specifick (as the doctors say)

Throughout the whole *materia medica*,

Which, as the †† *misseltæ* such virtues hath,

Such as indeed exceed the bounds of faith.

Here grow promiscuous *elms*, broad *beech* and
ash;

Against the *fallow's* roots the waters dash,

And *poplars* planted by the river's side

Attract the moisture of the flowing tide.

Wild straw-berries and *grapes* great plenty bear

In their appointed seasons of the year.

Simples of various kinds here too are found;

With brightest colours †† *Flora* decks the

ground;

Her dyes are so well mix'd, so well array'd,

That rought can shew a finer light or shade;

She doth the air with richest odours fill,

Which far surpasses all the perfumer's skill.

Each herb hath *nerves* and *veins*, (what not
beside?)

Its fluids ebb and flow like to the tide,

* Another Copy of the Original is come to Hand with Notes, and several Alterations and Additions, which cannot conveniently be taken notice of: And this English Translation corresponds to this new Copy.

† A pleasant Vale in Thessaly, lying between the Hills, Ossa, Olympus and Pelion; the River Peneus running through the Midst of it.

‡ God of Shepherds.

§ Civic Crown.

** The ancient Priests and Philosophers of

the Gauls and Britons à *Spūs*, quercus, an Oak.

†† An Excrecence from the Oak esteemed

a sovereign Remedy.

‡‡ The Goddess of Flowers.

Or circulating blood; its stamen is compleat,
And form most perfect, be it small or great.
The *closest metal* languishes and dies,
When off from it the *vital spirit* flies. [say,
As *wood* when *curious* grown, does straight de-
E'en so by *rust* all *metals* waste away. [bough;
Here croaks the *raven* perch'd on some dry
In plaintive accents doth the *ring-dove* coo;
You hear the *chatt'ring jay*; the *squawling*
kite

Soars in the air, pois'd by an equal weight.
The *cuckoo's* name is borrow'd from its voice,
After its kind the *crane* doth make a noise.
The *cock* at day-break sounds th' alarm to war,
His voice is heard and answer'd from afar.
The *lark* the rising sun doth celebrate, [late,
The *black-bird* sweetly sings both soon and
As with a form'd design to entertain
The painful plowman and the am'rous swain.
In th' early spring the grove in ev'ry part,
Exceeds in musick all the rules of art.
The *owl*, watch of the night, doth fly its
rounds, [it sounds
With vehemence, the *Greek word*, *oo*,
From its hoarse throat; it seems in great
distress [guess.
To forebode something, what no man can
Three of these birds the *Savillas* arms adorn;
It is an object of the vulgar scorn,
Tho' sacred to the daughter of great *Jove*;
Against * *Minerva* oft hath folly strove.
By night sad † *Philomel* laments the wrong
Done to her house in an *elegiac* song;
Her notes she changes, which do rise and fall,
As for revenge or pity she would call.
Her sister † *Progne* swifter than the wind
Flies all the day; her feet no rest can find.
Here *partridges* you spring in every field;
The woods to *pheasants* a safe covert yield.
[To be continued in our next.]

To JOHN COSSINS of Reeland Court, Esq;
near Bristol, on the beautiful publick Chapel
lately built at Reeland, at his sole Expence,
and endowed by him. By a Lady of Bristol.

EXCELLENT man! fain wou'd I sing
thy praise,
Who to thy God dost this sweet temple raise:
A curious altar too for sacrifice, [shall rise,
Where, while thy heart in faith and thanks }
The pious off'ring soars above the skies.
So neat a fabrick, and so well design'd,
Makes all admire the worthy donor's mind.
Beauty and holiness so bright appear,
God doubtless will vouchsafe t'inhabit here.

** *Pallas or Minerva Goddess of Wisdom and Arts.* Invita *Minervā*, in literal English, *Minerva* being unwilling, signifies against the Grain. †† *Tereus King of Thrace*, who had married her Sister *Progne*, ravished *Philomela*, and cut out her Tongue that she might not disclose it, and cast her into Prison, where she wrote the whole Story in Embroidery; *Progne* took her Sister out of Prison, and made her kill her Son *Itys*, and serve him up at Table before *Tereus*, who in a Rage would straight have killed them; but running after his Wife, she was changed into a Swallow, he into a Lapwing, *Itys* into a Pheasant, and *Philomel* herself into a Nightingale.

Long may you live! our wish and ornament,

Enjoy your labours in a sweet content;
Till heaven thinks fit your station to improve,
And nature's call gives gently a remove,
Then in thy own repository rest,
Till the last trumpet calls thee to be blest.

S U M M E R.

WHAT nymph is that with yellow hair,
Not bright, yet moderately fair,
Of beauty ripe, and charming air?
Whose swelling bosom, bare to sight,
Seems the cool-fanning gales t' invite?
'Tis she, whom *Rhea's* mighty son,
When he his empire first begun,
The second regent did declare
Of the divided rolling year.
Summer by mortals, but above
She's call'd the *Nut-brown maid* of *Jove*.
He bade hot *June* confess her reign;
And *Julius* following on the plain,
With glowing *August* bears her train.
In one hand golden ears of corn,
Poppies, and lavender are borne,
And in her other arm is held
A plate with blushing plenty fill'd.
The months o'er whom she does preside
Have crown'd her with their choicest pride.
Carnations rich, sweet eglantine,
And amaranths and jessamine,
The spicy pink, the scentful rose,
With thousands more of flow'rs compose
Her wreath, where they their glories spread,
And smile around her radiant head.

Now *Phæbus*, glitt'ring god of day,
Scatters on earth a scorching ray.
Fermenting fruits his beams refine,
Which on the bending branches shine.
Here, trees with crimson cherries glow,
There, rip'ning apples load the bough,
And pears their painted blushes show.
Now does the parching dog-star rise,
T' infect the sultry southern skies:
To streams the panting herds retreat,
And try to shun the melting heat.
Nymphs haunt the banks of cooling floods,
And swains retire to gloomy woods.

Bear me, O muse! to *Pindus'* shades!
To sacred groves! *Pierian* glades!
To grotto's crown'd with *sylvan* pride,
Under th' *Aonian* mountain's side!
There let me meditate my song,
Where murm'ring rivers glide along;

Where

Where leafy bow'rs exclude the day,
 And balmy breezes sportive play;
 Where warbling fountains lull the mind
 To peace, suggesting thoughts refin'd.
 Thus freed from business, noise, and care,
 I'll tune my harp, and strait prepare
 To sing what thou shalt then inspire,
 Whilst my breast burns with heav'nly fire.
 Then will I teach the vocal strings
 Such mighty numbers, mighty things,
 That oaks and cedars shall incline
 Their heads, as when the bard divine,
 Whose Thracian lyre's almighty call
 Did build the wondrous Theban wall,
 Inform'd his sweet hermetick shell,
 And mov'd the rigid pow'rs of hell.
 I'd make the hov'ring ghosts rejoice,
 And list'ning gods applaud my voice.

The Young Gentleman's Reply to the Mayor's Answer. (See our Mag. for last Month, p. 199.)

S I R,

YOUR lines are so smart,
 That I own, from my heart;
 I take not amiss your refusal:
 And, indeed, if the mayor
 Had answer'd my prayer,
 His cloth had been cheaper than usual.

If you hear no persuasion,
 Or no instigation;
 The devil himself may despair:
 If he does not disburse
 One half of his purse,
 I'll be hang'd if he e'er takes the mayor.

The Young Gentleman, at last, having discover'd the true Author of the Answer to his first Copy, sent the following Lines to the Mayor.

S I R,

AT length acquainted with your arts,
 The Muse prepares her final answer;
 She thought you, once, a man of parts:
 Lord! how the jade mistook her man, Sir!
 The guilty may conceal their crimes,
 But, justice soon will overtake 'em:
 Indeed, you sent me charming rhimes;
 Ha! ha! but, did not B—l—n make 'em?
 Myself, I own, (and 'tis a hardship)
 Ne'er learnt the art of writing well:
 'Tis talk enough, an't please your worship,
 For you and I to learn to spell.

In the Letter to the Mayor in our last, p. 199. for some breeches r. for breeches.

We shall here insert two more Imitations of the Latin Verses on travelling in a Stage-Coach. (See p. 200, 201.)

The PLAGUES of a STAGE-COACH.

BEING minded to visit a friend out of town,
 I must needs take a place in a hack to ride
 The coachman who's always in haste to be jogging,
 Never easy but while he is dramming or flog-
 With his bawling, confound him, rous'd me
 'fore 'twas daylight,
 To be wretchedly jumbled from morning till
 Up I got, and at first was a little elated,
 At the thoughts of my coach, but my pride
 soon abated;
 For between two old beldames, was I forced
 Truss'd up like a rabbit design'd for the spit.
 A soldier sat swearing in an opposite place,
 By an inn-keeper belching right full o' my
 face,
 And a woman, God bless me! with a child
 Either squawling, or spewing, or else at the
 pap.
 Then my two elbow-friends joining t'other
 With their coughing and scolding quite fill'd
 up the chorus.
 If such be the sweets which on coaches attend,
 I'd much rather foot it unto my life's end.

Quadrigenis malè vivitur, imitated.

IHir'd a place in a stage, to go down
 To visit a friend in a * country town:
 When three in the morning had made its
 approach,
 I drowsily drest me, to get in the coach;
 The horses when harness'd, our gruff chario-
 teer
 Swore, hector'd, and summon'd us all to ap-
 Wedg'd in between two fat old women I sit,
 With my arms pinion'd close, like a fowl for
 the spit;
 'Twixt a dame with her child, and an offi-
 A tun-belly'd *Bacchus*, o'er loaden with fat.
 Where the roads were uneven, we jolted and
 tost,
 And jumbled and tumbled from pillar to post.
 One beldame was vex'd with a violent cold,
 And the other's shrill bellows denoted a scold,
 Whose dialect sounded much harsher than
Welsh,
 While *Bacchus* in chorus, emitted a belch;
 The soldier discharg'd a whole volley of oaths,
 And the child, to compleat the scene, spew'd
 on my cloaths.
 If such be the pleasure stage coaches afford,
 I had much rather tramp it o' foot by the L—d.

On Miss EV——T.

YE tuneful powers, that haunt *Parnassus'*
 hill,
 Assist a youth, and aid a feeble quill:

* *Ninety Miles from London*

Ye

Ye Muses chaste, my humble lays inspire,
And may my lays burn with poetick fire;
O tune my lyre, and touch each sounding
string,

Ye virgin-train, and teach me how to sing.
May all the Muses with their friendship join,
To grace the numbers of each flowing line,
Help a young bard to celebrate the praise
Of fair *Evinda* in immortal lays.

O how shall I describe her matchless frame!
And pay due honours to her lovely name!
Add to her frame the beauties of her mind,
And such an object you shall rarely find;
That active mind, that animates the maid,
And gives a beauty that shall never fade:
Sure all the gods and goddesses combin'd
To form, *Evinda*, thy exalted mind:
Bright *Venus* did with beauty's charms adorn
Thy cheek, soft-blushing as the rising morn,
And chaste *Minerwa* did to thee impart
Thy mind, that captivates the wisest heart.

I lov'd to hear the groves her praise pro-
claim, [name;
For woods, and groves have echo'd to her
When'er she spake how did my list'ning ear
Attend the musick of the charming fair;
How sweet the accents glided from her
tongue,

As soft, and pleasing as the Muses song;
How did the fleeting moments pass away,
Which I could wish were one continued day?
Her how I loved, ye oaks, and pines, proclaim,
When on your bark I carv'd her lovely name:
For you receiv'd the sweet impression there,
Ye oaks, and pines did in my sorrows share;
The sweet impression you shall still retain,
A lasting witness of my anxious pain;
That if some swain that passes by should see }
Her name engraven on the wounded tree, }
That swain may also sympathize with me. }
In thee, dear nymph, did centre all my love,
Which nought but death itself could e'er re-
move.

Ten thousand blessings crown the lovely
maid,

When I within the silent grave am laid,
May heav'n its choicest gifts on her bestow,
And may her soul no other trials know,
Than what shall train her for the heavenly rest,
By spirits holy, and, like hers, possess'd:
May heav'n, and earth, and all conspire
to bless

Her soul, and body both with happiness;
Late, very late, may she resign her breath,
Nor fall a blooming sacrifice to death.
And when wise heav'n shall take thee from
my love,

Safe may'st thou enter realms of bliss above:
May some kind angel waft thy spirit o'er
Death's stormy sea to the celestial shore,
Where streams of life in golden channels flow,
And no pollution, nor cessation know:
There may'st thou shine amidst the heav'nly
throng,

And hymn thy God in a seraphick song,

The ASCENSION.

MUSE, to a trumpet change thy feeble
lyre, [pire.
And thoughts and sounds that fit a God in-
The sacred sust'ner bow'd his dying head,
In the cold earth his lovely limbs were laid;
But see!—his pow'r, triumphant, he displays,
Asserts his godhead; and with native rays
Adorns his radiant brow; his glorious eyes
Break forth with all the brightness of the skies:
Celestial majesty, and regal grace,
With sweetest mercy, mingle in his face.
Behold his tender air!—'Adieu, he cries,
'My friends, till ye shall follow thro'
these skies.' [eyes.]

He said; and mounted from their eager
His heav'nly armies pour'd in millions down
To meet their God ascending to his throne.
High in the van his Father's chariot roll'd
On beryl wheels, and canopy'd with gold;
The ruby seat on sapphire pillars lies,
Flames to the sight, and burns along the skies;
To the bright axle which the frame sustain'd,
Satan, transfix'd with thunderbolts, was
chain'd.

The king of glory now resumes his state,
And harness'd cherubs drag his welcomeweight.
He rides in triumph thro' th' aetherial road,
Confess'd a conquerer, and confirm'd a God.

On the Death of Dr. JOHN HOUGH,
Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Spernit humum fugiente penna.

NO more, ye sages, cry 'tis long ago
'Since virtue left her earthly seat be-
'low.'

That rash assertion, sure, must be deny'd;
For, 'twas but t'other day the great *Hugh*
dy'd.

Magd. Coll. Oxon,

May 9, 1743.

The present STATE of GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN we review our Britain's present
state,
At home, how happy we! abroad, how great!
In *Germany* how dreadful are our arms!
Which fill the continent with new alarms!
Much fear the *French*; the gall'd *Bavarian*
more; [store.]

Some hope that Britain's king will peace re-
—All this, perhaps, without a battle too.
Now let us take a short domestick view—
As half the people know not what to do.
Here *Ranelagh* the grand, *Vauxhall* the gay,
With *City Ruckbolt*, various joys display,
A thousand other mimic gardens glow
With lamps or fireworks, a surprizing show!
Here Britons never do a care reveal,
No trade they think of, and no tax they feel.
In such blest state! what nation round us lies,
At home so merry, and abroad so wise?

Monthly Chronologer.



On Sunday the 24th of last Month, Capt. George Dunbar arriv'd in Town, with Dispatches from Brigadier General Oglethorpe in Georgia, whom he left well the 27th of Feb. last, with the whole Corps and Provincial Forces. He gives an Account that the Spaniards had encamped themselves at Diego, about 20 Miles to the Northward of St. Augustine, where the General intended soon to March to beat up their Quarters. Capt. Dunbar came to England in a Sloop carrying 12 Carriage Guns, taken at the Bar off St. Augustine by the St. Philip Sloop, one of the Guard Vessels of Georgia; and the said Prize Sloop was afterwards employ'd in disputing the Spaniards entering the Harbour of St. Simon, on the late Invasion.

On the 27th two Frenchmen, one a Peruke-maker, the other a Seafaring Man, being at Cards at a Publick House, with Lewis Leiger, (who was Cook to Commodore Anson, and whose Account of the Commodore's Progress in the South-Seas we inserted in our last, p. 202.) some Dispute arose concerning the Game, and a Quarrel ensued, in which the said Leiger receiv'd several mortal Wounds, of which he instantly died. They were apprehended, and committed to Newgate.

About the same Time, the N. S. del Carmen, a Spanish Privateer of 10 Carriage, 14 Swivel Guns, and 120 Men, belonging to Vigo, was sent into Plymouth, by his Majesty's Ship the Hampshire, Capt. Limburner. This Privateer had reign'd ever since the Commencement of the War, and had taken a great Number of English Prizes.

SCHEME of the STATE LOTTERY, 1743.

	l.	l.
2 — of —	10000	— is — 20000
4 — — —	5000	— — — 20000
2 — — —	3000	— — — 6000
5 — — —	2000	— — — 10000
15 — — —	1000	— — — 15000
25 — — —	500	— — — 12500
249 — — —	100	— — — 24900
469 — — —	50	— — — 23450
8619 — — —	20	— — — 172380
9390 Benefits		304230
First Drawn	—	500
Last Drawn	—	1000
70610 Blanks, at 7l. each	—	494270
80000 Tickets, at 10l. each	—	800000

The Blanks and Benefits to be paid at the Bank in transferrable Annuities, to bear 3 per Cent. per Annum, free of Abatements, and of all Charges whatever.

MONDAY, May 2.

The Poll for a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Southwark, in the Room of Thomas Inwen, Esq; deceas'd, was clos'd, upon casting up the Books the Numbers stood thus:

For William Hammond, Esq;	863
Alexander Hume, Esq;	792

Majority 71

Whereupon Mr. Hammond was declar'd duly elected; but a Scrutiny was demanded in favour of Mr. Hume, which was granted.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

Mr. Ward, one of the King's Messengers, arriv'd at St. James's, with Advice that his Majesty (who had continued Wind-bound at Sheerness from Wednesday to Sunday) arrived safe at Helvoetsluys on Monday Evening, and immediately proceeded on his Way to Hanover. Upon this Advice the Lords Justices met at the Cockpit, Whitehall, and open'd their Commission. (See p. 204.)

THURSDAY, 12.

His Majesty's Ship the Greyhound, commanded by Capt. Carteret, being on a Cruise in the Channel, fell in with a Spanish Privateer, which bore down upon the Man of War till she almost came within Gun-shot of her; but then finding her Mistake, she hoisted French Colours, and crouded away. Capt. Carteret soon came up with her, and after a few Guns were fired at her, she struck. She is call'd the Fortune of St. Sebastian, mounted with 4 Carriage and 7 Swivel Guns; had but 20 Men on board, when taken, tho' she came from St. Sebastian with 64, about 6 Months ago. This is the Privateer which hath lately infested the Channel about Beachy, the Isle of Wight, Havre de Grace, and Cherburgh. Most of her Men deserted from her before she came last out from Cherburgh, some of whom were Irishmen.

FRIDAY, 13.

The Court of King's-Bench delivered the Opinion of the Judges, in the great Cause wherein the East-India Company are Plaintiffs, and Capt. Gofflin is Defendant; whereby the Verdict for 30000l. obtained by the Plaintiffs in November last, is set aside, and a new Trial granted. (See our Mag. for Nov. last, p. 568.)

SATUR-

SATURDAY, 14.

Lord Semple's Regiment of Highlanders was review'd on *Finchley Common* by General *Wade*. There were present his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*, and several other Persons of Distinction, who all express'd the greatest Satisfaction at their fine Appearance and exact Discipline. They were under Arms about Seven in the Morning; between Nine and Ten the General came into the Field, and the whole was over about One. There were the greatest Number of Spectators ever known upon such an Occasion.

TUESDAY, 17.

This Night about 150 Highlanders of the said Regiment, quarter'd about *Hampstead* and *Highbate*, assembled together, and deserted in a Body, with a Resolution to return into their own Country or perish in the Attempt. But Measures being taken for reducing them to Obedience by sending some of the Guards in Pursuit of them, they did not long continue in this Mind.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

This Morning, about Nine o'Clock, *George Watson* for Housebreaking, *James Cropp* for the Highway, *Sarah Williamburst* for the Murder of her Female Infant, and *Elizabeth Cannon* and *Anne Elliotts* for robbing Mrs. *Coles*, were executed at *Tyburn*.

THURSDAY, 19.

This Day the Highland Regiment march'd from *Highbate* and the adjacent Villages, and cross'd the *Tbames* at the *Isle of Dogs*, to be quarter'd in *Kent* till order'd to be embark'd for *Flanders*.

FRIDAY, 20.

Came on a Trial before the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, between a Gentlewoman and a Merchant of this City. The Action was brought by the Plaintiff for Damages sustain'd by marrying her, his former Wife being alive; and after a Trial of five Hours she obtain'd a Verdict, with considerable Damages.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when *William Brown* receiv'd Sentence of Death for picking the Pocket of *Robert Tracy*, Esq; of a Handkerchief: When he was apprehended, a great Number of Pickpockets got together in order to rescue him, who broke Windows and did other Mischief, but fail'd in their Attempt.

Gabriel Beaugrand and *Lewis Brunet* were tried for the Murder of *Lewis Leiger*: The former was found guilty of Man-slaughter, and the latter acquitted.

MONDAY, 23.

When the Highlanders who deserted found themselves so closely pursu'd, that there were no Hopes of continuing their March according to the Route they had form'd to themselves, they took Post in a Wood not far from *Cundle* in *Northamptonshire*, and pretended to stand there upon their Defence; but

hearing that Col. *Orway* was not far off, one Corporal *Macferfon*, who had assum'd a kind of Command amongst them, thought fit to write a Letter in the Name of the whole Body, lamenting the Error they had been guilty of, and intimating, that if an Officer of their own was sent to them, they would submit, and march immediately to the Place of Embarkation. About two Hours after this Letter was sent away, General *Blakeney* arriv'd in the Neighbourhood; who after investigating the Wood, and making proper Dispositions for an Attack, order'd the Dragoons to dismount, and then told the Highlanders, that if they did not immediately lay down their Arms, and surrender at Discretion, he would order his Forces to fall upon them, which had the desir'd Effect; upon which Corporal *Macferfon* dropp'd his Piece, and the rest follow'd his Example, and were conducted Prisoners to a neighbouring Church.

ExtraH of a Letter from Antigua, April 1.

By Letters from Capt. *John Osborne*, of Lieut. Gen. *Dalzell's* Regiment, from on board the *Burford*, at *Curacoa*, to our Governor, General *Mathews*, we have the following Account: That on Feb. 19, about One in the Afternoon, Commodore *Knowles's* Squadron attack'd the Forts at *La Guerra*; but that a great Swell prevented their going nearer than within a Mile of the Forts. About Five the *Burford*, having receiv'd 19 Shot in her Hull, one in her Bow-sprit, one in her Main-Yard and one in her Rudder, mostly 42 Pounders, and her Commander, Capt. *Franklin Lushington*, being struck on the Thigh with a Cannon Ball, she was forced to slip; which the Commodore observing made a Signal for the *Norwich* to slip and assist her, which she accordingly did, and they both went for *Curacoa*, where Capt *Lushington* was landed and died in about half an Hour afterwards. The *Norwich* is very much damag'd, has several of her Men kill'd and wounded; among the latter is Capt. *Gregory*. The *Assistance*, Capt. *Smith Callace*, and the *Elbam*, Capt. *Edward Smith*, arriv'd at *Curacoa* both very much damag'd, the latter of whom had 70 of her Crew kill'd and wounded; among the Wounded is Capt. *Smith* himself. The Commodore with one Ship of 50 Guns, one of 40, two of 20, and the Bombs, still continues the Siege.

We have flying News this Morning, that *La Guerra* has surrender'd; but we doubt it, for the Place is made very strong since the War; and they had Advice of this secret Expedition from *Old Spain* six Weeks before the Fleet arriv'd.

Thus far the Letter: But as there was News from several Parts of its being taken, and told much in the same Way, it began to gain Credit.

MAR-

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS

NATHANIEL Booth, Esq; only surviving Son of the late Hon. and Rev. Dean Booth, to Miss Margaret Jones.—Dr. Rutton, an eminent Physician at Ashford in Kent, to Miss Stokes of Devonshire-street.—Charles Morgan, Esq; a Gentleman of 1500l. a Year in Flintshire, to Miss Sally Simpson.—Legb, Esq; to Miss Baynes, Daughter of Mr. Serjeant Baynes.—Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer Cresser, to the Hon. Miss Townsend, Daughter to the late Lord Viscount Townsend.—Mr. Chapman, a Gentleman of a very considerable Estate in Essex, to Miss Andrews of Bishopsgate street.—Charles Clifton, Esq; of Hammersmith possessed of an Estate in Berkshire of 1500l. a Year, to Miss Sally Fortescue of Bondstreet.—Sir Charles Matthews Goring, Bart. to Miss Betty Fagg, Sister to the late Sir Robert Fagg, Bart. a Fortune of 5000l. per Annum.—Rev. Mr. Russel, of West-Wycomb in Bucks, to Miss Anne Egerton, Niece to the Duke of Bridgewater.—Dr. Smith, an eminent Physician, in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, to Miss Taylor, Daughter of Mr. Taylor, formerly a Bookseller in Paternoster-row.—Rev. Mr. Murdin, Lecturer of St. Mary Hill, to Miss Harriet Manley of Carey-street.—Mr. Rivington, an eminent Bookseller in St. Paul's Church-Yard, to Miss Gosling.—Lady Romney deliver'd of a Son and Heir.—Lady Nevil, Wife to —Nevil, Esq; and Daughter to the late Earl of Litchfield, of a Son.—Countess of Halifax of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

HON. Ferdinando Hastings, Esq; Son to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon, a Youth of about 12 Years of Age.—Rev. Mr. Kilborne, aged 86, many Years Minister of the Church at Saffron-Walden.—Col. Alexander Ross, an old experienced Officer in Ireland, and Commander of a Regiment of Dragoons on that Establishment.—Mrs. Margaret Pym, aged 121, at her Lodgings near Grosvenor Square, who had been long supported by the charitable Benefactions of the Quality in that Neighbourhood.—Sir Thomas Robinson, at his Seat near Beccles.—Sir John Pettus, at his Seat in Rackbeath Hall, near Norwich.—The learned Mr. Robert Ainsworth, aged upwards of 83, Author of the celebrated Latin Dictionary so generally used in our most flourishing Seminaries.—William Shippen, Esq; Member for Newton in Lancashire, well known for his Freedom of Speech in Parliament, especially against standing Armies.—Rev. Dr. James Smith, Vicar of Sharnington in Shropshire.—Carew Hervey Mildmay, Esq; one of the Verdurers of Epping Forest.—Mr. Charles Powey, aged near 90, well known for his many Schemes and Projects, particularly the Sun-Fire Office, from which he receiv'd 1500l. per Annum.—Sir James Nicolson, of Thos. II, Bart.—Her Grace Erenburg Malu-

finia Schuylenberg, Princess Eberstein, Duchess of Kendal and Munster, Marchioness and Countess of Dunganon, Countess of Fermanagh, and Baroness of Schuylenberg, Dundalk and Glashenbury.—Right Rev. Dr. John Hough, Lord Bishop of Worcester, in the 93d Year of his Age, one of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and one of the Commissioners for building fifty new Churches: He was the worthy President of Magdalen College in Oxford, whom King James suspended, and King William restored. He was a pious and learned Divine, a true Friend to his Country, and ever ready to relieve the Wants of the Poor. (See p. 245 and 254.)—Sir John Williams, Knt. and Alderman of Cripplegate Ward.—Francis Compton, of Brook-street, Grosvenor-Square, Esq; possess'd of an Estate of 2000l. per Annum in Nottinghamshire.—Major Leigh, of Kentsford in Cheshire, possess'd of an Estate of 10000l. per Annum in that County.—Mr. Archibald Carmichael of Edinburgh in Scotland, Writer to the Signet.—Samuel Tanfon, Esq; Counsellor at Law, Brother to Messrs. Jacob and Richard Tanfon, Booksellers in the Strand.—Henry Oldswarth, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in the Counties of Hertford and Middlesex.—Thomas Isham, Esq; next Brother to Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of Northampton.—Thomas Jervois, Esq; a Gentleman of a large Estate in Hampshire.—Major-General Cornwallis, Brother to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Cornwallis, Mem. of Parl. for Eye in Suffolk, and Col. of a Regiment of Foot now in Germany.—Rev. Mr. Christopher Eyre, Prebendary of Winchester, St. David's and Llandaff, Rector of Aston in Hertfordshire, and Tempsford in Bedfordshire, and many Years second Master at the College near Winchester.—Rev. Mr. Offley, Rector of Abinger in Surrey, and one of the Prebendaries of Dunham.—Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart. at Elmhurst near Litchfield: His Title and Estate is descended to his Cousin of the same Name.—Joshua Baker, Esq; formerly one of the Directors of the South-Sea Company.—Alexius Clayton, Esq; Counsellor at Law, and Deputy Steward of Westminster.—Sir John St. Ledger, Bart. in Ireland.—Hon. Sir William Forbes, Bart. Advocate in Scotland.—Lady Jane Scott, Daughter to the Duke of Buccleugh.—Ant. Corbiere, Esq; a Commissioner of Wine Licences.—Tho. Archer, Esq; Groom Porter.—Sir Alexander Murray, of Stanhope, Bart. at Edinburgh.—Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Wager, Knt. Admiral of the White, Treasurer of the Navy, Memb. of Parl. for Westmor in Cornwall, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council; in the 77th Year of his Age. Before the late Change in the Administration he was First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

DR. Kendrick made Sub Dean of Westminster.—Thomas Clarke, M. A. presented to the Rectory of Morthby in Carmarthenshire.—Mr. Tho. Littleton to that of Oldbury Sprogbire.—John Shipley, M. A. to Silchester, Hants.—Mr. Ja. Sparrow, to Broughton Gifford, Wilts.—Mr. Edm. Pyle, to Gedney, Lincolnshire.—Mr. Cha. Masi, to Compton Bassett, Wilts.—Mr. Geo. Langworthy, to East Buckland, Devon.—Ri. Wilding, M. A. to Great Amwell, Hertfordshire.—Rob. Eden, B. D. made Archdeacon of Winchester.—Dr. Carver Reynell, Bishop of Down and Connor, translated to the See of Derry, in the Room of Bishop Rundle, deceased.—Dr. John Ryder, Bishop of Killaloe, to Down and Connor.—Mr. Wm. Langton made Dean of Elgher.—Mr. John Webb made Dean of Connor, &c.—Mr. John Milton presented to the Rectory of St. James, Chester.—Dr. Lancelot Jackson, to Willingale Spang, Essex; and to Blebbingdon, Oxfordshire.—Mr. Wm. Agar, to Southkelsey, St. Mary's, Linc.—Mr. John Crane, to Saffron Walden, Essex.—Mr. Jones, to Uppingham, Rutlandshire.—Mr. Ri. Holmes, to Ottery St. Mary's, Devon.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

ARTHUR Blegnerbasset, Esq; made an Irish Judge.—Henry Penton, Esq; has the Office of Court Post in Reversion, now enjoy'd by Dennis Bond, Esq.—Lord Cadogan, Major Gen. made Col. to the 2d Troop of Horse Guards.—Earl of Stair, Field Mar-

shall, made Col. of Dragoons, in the Room of Lord Cadogan.—Leonard Liebmán, Esq; made Clerk of the Navy Office of Rhode Island and Providence.—Sir Daniel O'Carroll, Bart. made Lieut. Gen. of the Forces.—John Waite, Esq; made Lieut. Col. to the Royal Reg. of Welsh Fusiliers.—Cap. Charles Molloy, of the Carolina Vatchr, knighted.—Mr. Caesar Hawkins made Surgeon to his Majesty's Household, in the Room of John Ranby, Esq; made one of the Serjeant Surgeons.—John Blackford, Esq; an eminent Refiner in Silver street, chosen Alderman of Cripplegate Ward, in the Room of Sir John Williams, deceased.

New Members.

Stamp Brookbank, Esq; for Saltash in Cornwall.—Hon. Charles Hope Weir, of Craighall, Esq; for the Shire of Linlithgow.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS Dumbell, late of Manchester, Vintner.—John Rouse, late of Bristol, Cornfactor.—David Field and John Dring, late of St. Mary le Bon, Taylors.—James Sumpter, of Taunton, Woolstapler and Merchant.—Benj. Goodwin, of Richmond in Surrey, Glazier.—Mich. Hughes, of Yarm in Yorkshire, Merchant.—Rob. Birckett, of Glasgow in Northampton, Lancashire, Merchant.—Rob. Oldman, late of Little Walsingham, Norfolk, Mercer and Grocer.—John Baker, late of Andover, Maltster.—Rob. Brown, late of White-Friars, Lime-Merchant.—Henry Jackson, of St. James's Westminster, Brasier and Pewterer.

S T O C K S.

S. Sea 114 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 115 African
—Ann. 114 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$ Royal Aff. 81 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bank 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lon. ditto 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circ. 51 55 3 p. C. Ann. 103 $\frac{3}{4}$
M. Bank 117 Salt Tallies 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
India 195 Emp. Loan 119
—Bonds 41 175 a 195 Equiv. 111

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 34 8 Bilboa 40 $\frac{1}{4}$
D. Sight 34 6 Legborn 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 34 9 a 10 Genoa 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Hamb. 33 6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Venice 52 a 51 $\frac{1}{8}$
Paris 32 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{8}$ Lisbon 51 6d $\frac{1}{8}$ a 6d
Bourdx. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ Porto 51 5d $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadix 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Antea. 35 2 a 3
Madrid 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dublin 8

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 20 22 6 Pease 16 19 6
Rye 13 15 H. Pease 14 16
Barley 14 17 H. Beans 14 16
Oats 10 12 B. Malt 18 20
Tares 20 22 P. Malt 21 23

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from April 26. to May 24.

Christned	Males	538	} 1074
	Females	536	
Buried	Males	887	} 1790
	Females	903	
Died under 2 Years old		557	
Between 2 and 5		130	
5		10	70
10		20	62
20		30	166
30		40	173
40		50	195
50		60	167
60		70	117
70		80	107
80		90	43
90 and upwards			3

Hay 55 to 60s. a Load.

From

From the Head Quarters of the Austrian Army at Scharding, April 30. O. S.

ON the 27th his Royal Highness Prince Charles of Lorrain detached Baron Braunau, with a considerable Body of Horse and Dragons, who attacked Pfarthirchen possessed by the Partisan La Croix, whom, with most of his Party, after a short Resistance, they obliged to surrender Prisoners of War, upon which the French abandoned all their Posts in that Neighbourhood. On the 28th at Break of Day, Prince Charles of Lorrain march'd with that Body of Horse and Foot which had pass'd the Inn at Oberperg, towards Erblach and Dobell, which lie above Braunau, between the Rott and the Inn; there General Minuzzi had a Body of ten Battalions and 18 Squadrons of Bavarian Troops, making in all about 7000 Men. General Baroni had Orders to attack him with his Hussars in the Flank, while Prince Charles, with the rest of his Troops, attacked in Front. The Engagement continued very warm for some Hours, which was chiefly owing to five Pieces of Cannon posted on an Eminence at Dobell, which gaul'd the Austrians very much, till a Body of Hussars dismounted, and made themselves Masters of them; which was a Thing never known before. This threw the Enemy into great Confusion, and after a Dispute of five Hours, they were entirely broken and dispers'd, in so much that not 500 march'd off the Field of Battle. General Minuzzi is dangerously wounded, and taken Prisoner; so are the Major-Generals Prysing and Gabrieli, and Baron de Massbach, Colonel of Horse; the young Count Hollenstein was shot, in the Beginning of the Engagement, in the Rim of his Belly, and died before Night. He is heartily regretted by all the World, and, it is thought, his Loss will greatly affect his unfortunate Father, who loved him tenderly. (He was Natural Son to the Emperor.) The fine Regiment of Hessian Dragoons in the Emperor's Service are two-thirds of them cut to Pieces. We reckon that about 2000 were killed upon the Spot, and that near as many are made Prisoners. Velt Marshal Serebendorff was advancing to their Assistance, when he received the News of their Defeat; upon which he dispatch'd a Courier to M. Bragis, to advise him, that if he did not immediately oblige the Enemy to repair the Inn, his Imperial Majesty's Affairs would be utterly ruined. The Colonel of the Hessian Dragoons, and 14 of his Officers, have been just conducted to Prince Charles of Lorrain, who received them very civilly.

After this glorious Opening of the Campaign, his Royal Highness caused Braunau to be invested, and seems now resolv'd to besiege it in Form, which may probably draw on a general Battle.

The Queen of Hungary having arrived at Prague, on the 18th of April, in order to be crowned Queen of Bohemia, and the 1st Inst. being appointed for that Purpose, she received the News of this Victory, just as she was entering the Cathedral Church to be crowned, whereupon she ordered the Coronation Ceremony to begin with a *Te Deum*, which will certainly be look'd on as a happy Omen, and will inspire her Troops with fresh Hopes of Success in all their Undertakings.

The 23d Ult. a Body of 3000 Croats, under the Command of Baron Litwitz, made an Inroad into Bavaria from the Tirolese, and forced, Sword in Hand, the Post of Rosenbaim. The same Day another Body of Croats forced the Post of Kernstein upon the same Side; and the next Day another Body of them entered from the Frontier of Salzburgh, and forced the Castle of Marquairtain; in which several Inroads they took above 500 Prisoners, and made themselves Masters of several Magazines.

The British and Hanoverians, and the other Forces along with them, lie still quiet about Frankfort, from whence we have Letters of the 15th Inst. O. S. which say, that the English Officers spend much Money there; and that the Earl of Stair has recommended to them, carefully to avoid any Dispute with the Officers, or any Body belonging to the Emperor; and that with the same View he rather discouraged his People from making publick Rejoicings at Hochst, where they are quartered, on Occasion of the Advantage gained by the Austrians over General Minuzzi. By this extraordinary respectful Treatment, it is hoped, we have some Reason to expect being able to bring the Emperor off from his French Alliance, and draw him in with us into a Confederacy against that Nation; for nothing else can justify our shewing so much Respect to the antient and now declared Enemy of our Ally the Queen of Hungary.

The unfortunate Kingdom of Sweden, by their late Compliance with French Counsels, is like to be drawn into a most cruel and destructive Civil War, wherein one Party will be supported by the Russians, and the other by the Danes, and both will be made a Prey to the two most inveterate Enemies of their Country. The House of Peasants still persist in their Nomination of the Prince Royal of Denmark, as Successor to their Throne, in which they are like to be joined by the House of Burghers; and about 20,000 Dalcarnians lately took up Arms, in order to compel the Diet to elect that Prince; but this Insurrection was quelled by the Secret Committee's threatening the House of Peasants, with their having recourse to foreign Assistance. The House of Nobles, and the House of Clergy, still refuse to appoint a Day for chusing a Successor;

Successor; but the House of Burgers have lately, by a Deputation, notified to them, that if they defer any longer fixing the Day of Election, they would join with the House of Peasants, and declare themselves in Favour of the Prince Royal of Denmark; so that in all Probability the Houses will differ among themselves upon this Occasion: The Kingdom will consequently divide itself into two Parties; and each Party will call in Foreigners to their Assistance, which is generally the Case in all elective Monarchies; and this will always be a strong Argument in Favour of hereditary Establishments.

The King of Prussia has entered his Pro-

test at the Diet of the Empire against the Investiture of the Duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, demanded by the King of Great Britain as Elector of Hanover.

The French are working with great Diligence upon the Fortifications of Dunkirk. Several Ditches or Fosses are digging round the Town, on the Land Side, and the three Intrinchments made last Year are repairing.

May 7th, O. S. The States General agreed, tho' not unanimously, to the Resolution of assisting the Queen of Hungary with 20,000 Men; but where this Assistance is to operate, or how, remains as yet a Question.

The Monthly Catalogue for May, 1743.

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9. Dr. Rock's Harangue in Covent Garden, &c. Printed for J. Robinson, price 6d.

10. An impartial Inquiry into the immediate Organ of Sight. By Dr. Taylor. Printed for M. Cooper, price 1s.

11. A Synopsis; or, Analytical View of Chemistry. From the *Hog Dutch* of Dr. Gaspar Roben. By A. Macbean, M. A. Printed for T. Longman, price 6d.

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30. *A Sermon preach'd Jan. 31, 1743.* By J. Obapman, D. D. Printed for Mess. Imys, Birt, and Manby, price 6d.

31. *A Sermon preach'd before the University of Oxford on Jan. 31.* By J. Burn, D. D. Printed for J. Rivington, pr. 6d.

[The rest in our next.]